The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2469. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

STATE OF ITALY.

PEACE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

Naval Armament of Great Britain.

THE GREAT EASTERN COMPLETED.

The Great Strike of English Laborers.

Progress of the French Disarmament.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Firm.

CONSOLS 95 a 95 1-8.

The Royal Mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 6th inst., arrived here yesterday at 12 o'clock M.

The steamships Arago and Weser, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 4th inst., without an hour or so of each other.

The Vigo reached Queenstown about midnight on the 3d, and Liverpool about 24 hours later.

The screw-steamer Etna is advertised to leave Liverpool for Boston and New-York on the 13th inst.

The steamer Jason has been enlisted into the Galway line, and leaves Galway for St. Johns, N. F., on the 20th inst.

ITALY AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Obsequies of Carlo Alberto—Feelings and Hopes of the Lombards—Policy of Garibaldi—His Proclamation—Excitement of the Venetians—The Views of the Mazzinians—Probable Note of Central Italy—A Republican Private Circular—Character of the Tuscan Army—Equality in the French Army—The Hospitals—The French in Camp at Milan—A Last Look at the Lombard Capital—Policy of the Piedmontese Government in Italian Matters—The Sardinian Representative at Zurich.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

MILAN, Thursday, July 28, 1859.

Little thought CHARLES ALBERT, as he languished on his lonely death-bed in Oporto on the 28th July, 1849, that ten years hence, in the solemn Duomo of Milano, a stone's throw from the Greppi Palace, whence he fled amid the shots and curses of an exasperated and betrayed populace, that a funeral ceremony would be held in his memory, which, for pomp and splendor, has never been surpassed! Yet, so it is! For days past workmen and scaffolding have filled that temple of temples, which you cannot pass for the hundredth time without gazing on it in amazement, stupefied by its imposing grandeur,—and this morning the result of their labors was displayed. In front of the Duomo, below the royal arms, the following inscription is engraved:

"To the magnanimous King CHARLES ALBERT who on the 28th July, 1849, breathed his last in Oporto on the Atlantic, martyr of Italian independence, the Milanese, to-day redeemed by VICTOR EMANUEL II., heir of his father's soul and of his father's intentions, offer the solemn tribute of their pious vows. Great and stern soul! look down from thy smiling paradise on this People, whom ten years of atrocious torture and of faithful expectancy have rendered worthy of thee, of thy son, and of the destiny already prepared for them by thy sublime audacity. And oh! implore the God of Justice that all our brothers by blood, by grief, by hope, may soon enjoy the promised liberty for which thou didst peril thy crown and life."

The entire church was hung in black, and from the very centre of the dome a black canopy, gathered into the regal crown, hung suspended above the catafalco which contained the coffin. Every pillar was decorated with the pure Italian tri-color; *the arms of each city in the centre*, veiled with crape. About 10 the French lancers, a battalion of the Ninth Regiment, (Brigata Regina,) together with the band of the National Guard, filled the square in front of the church. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, CANROBERT and the French and Piedmontese staff occupied the reserved seats to the left of the catafalco, and the civil authorities those to the right. The ceremony, which I shall not weary you by describing, was such as those ceremonies usually are—a superabundance of priests, burning tapers, incense, an immense crowd, corresponding heat—while the sublime music compensated for the other inconveniences. My chief amusement consisted in wandering hither and thither and listening to the observations of the people. The great object of attraction was the profusion of tri-color, which, void of the white cross of Savoy, revives republican memories.

"*L'ora suna la nostra bandera del quarantot.*" It was like that our flag in '48. I heard many say, and then with a half sigh the *souvenir* was put away, for the Lombards have wisely made up their minds to be content with such things.

The Piedmontese who are here are incensed at the arbitrary acts of the Government, and many a protest excluded from the journals of Milan find their way to those of Turin. But for the most part the Lombards take these things quietly. "It is an Italian Government," they say, "and Venice is still under Austria. Let us keep quiet; let us help Central Italy to retain its freedom. Tuscany, Bologna, Parma, and Modena annexed to Piedmont give a population of 12,000,000, and hence an army of 200,000 could soon be placed in battle array here. We can make head against Austria and free Venice. Until that is done we prefer to keep the peace, not to grumble about internal reforms. When Italy is independent will be time enough to agitate for greater liberty." And this is the tenor of the discourse of all classes. I think they are right. The knot of the Italian question lies to-day in Central Italy; the difficulty exists in the question of Rome.

As we go to Bologna to-morrow, passing by Parma and Modena, and thence to Florence, in order to see things as they are with our own eyes, I shall not report the *on dit*, but shall write you from those cities.

Milan at this moment is full of volunteers from Tuscany, Parma, Romagna, and Modena, who have insisted on receiving their dismission, in order that they may return home to assist the resistance against any attempt to reinstate their Austrian sovereigns.

GARIBALDI, in disbanding them, issued the following proclamation, which has attracted considerable attention, owing to the menace implied in the concluding paragraph; also, because this is the first time that he has ever mentioned NAPOLEON:

ITALIANS OF CENTRAL ITALY: But a few months since we said to the Lombards: *Your brethren from every province have sworn to conquer or to die with you*; and the Austrians know whether or no we have kept our word! To-morrow we shall repeat to you what then we said to the Lombards, and the noble cause of our country will find us united on the battle-field, valorous as in the past, with the imposing aspect of men who have chose and will continue to do their duty.

Return to your homes, and amid the embraces of your beloved ones, do not forget the gratitude we owe to NAPOLEON III., and to the heroic French Nation, whose valorous sons still languish, wounded and mutilated, on their beds of anguish.

Above all, do not forget that whatever be the intention of European diplomacy, touching our case, we ought not to deviate from our sacred programme—Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL.

Lovera, Val Camonica, July 22, 1859.

GARIBALDI.

That one word "Italy," has gladdened every heart. Even the poor Venetian volunteers begin to lift up their heads. Italy includes Venice, say they; if we continue faithful to Italy, she will not abandon us. As we have fought for Lombardy, so we will fight for Rome and Tuscany. Our turn will come at last.

I have just parted with a Venetian priest escaped from Verona. You would weep to hear his description of the state of the Venetian provinces. He, poor fellow, could not restrain his tears, and many a bystander, listening, wept with him. He says that after the battle of Solferino, the absolute *despair of the Austrians is indescribable*—broken, dispirited, the officers downcast, the soldiers sulky, and disobedient; a battalion of these brave Bavarese, he said, laying his hand on the shoulder of one present, would have sufficed to take city and fortress; five days and five nights they employed in bringing in their wounded; the populace, meanwhile, stood, maddened by the news and by the fact that forty men-of-war were in the Adriatic, brought out their weapons from their hiding places; those who had none sharpened knives, and waited for the long expected signal to fling themselves on their oppressors; twelve days passed and that signal came not, but, instead, the news of the armistice; *still such was the truth, the joy, the hope, that no fear was entertained for the future!* Five days more and the tidings of peace *on the Mincio fell like a thunderbolt on the expecting patriots.* "Would God I had died before I had seen the day!" sobbed the poor priest, in his recital. "They were mad! mad! my poor people; they rushed about the streets, sobbing, weeping, brandishing their weapons; so mad, so frantic, that the Austrians hid themselves; they feared the fury of the population in its first ebullition; orders were given that no provocation should be offered; the placards in Verona, as in Padua, were withdrawn, others announcing that the news was false, and that the authors were arrested, were substituted. Calm succeeded the storm; all believed what they hoped, but in the night five hundred arrests were made—and how many more will follow. Emboldened by the successes of the allies, whole municipalities, whole colleges, had signed the fusion with Piedmont; every Venetian worthy of the name is compromised in one way or other." What stories of Venetian heroism the poor old man recounted; how a certain Prince who had served under GARIBALDI in Rome, and followed him in his retreat, had been taken by the Austrians and forced to serve in the Austrian army for seven years; returned home to hear of the war, he escaped from the vigilance of the police, off, away, across the frontiers, and is now acting as captain under GARIBALDI. Still, after all is said and done this war has developed in the Italians the consciousness that all aspire towards a common goal; that all are willing to sacrifice their individual desires after a peculiar form of Government to the one great end of unity and independence. If you receive in America the *Pensiero and Azione*, you will see that even MAZZINI and his partisans, now that NAPOLEON is out of the question, cry Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL. Thus they prove to the world that the appellations of sectarians, demagogues, &c., were mere calumnies; that, while they could not overcome their repugnance to fight side by side with the murderers of Rome; while, as long as Piedmont persisted in an anti-national policy they opposed her; that they did so on principle, and not out of petty opposition or from an inordinate worship of *The Republic*. Even ALBERTO MARIO, that most republican of republicans, is gone to enlist under MEZZACAPPO D'ULLOA, *i. e.* under the leader who seems to promise the first combat. Never has such entire unanimity been manifested among the Italians. I still fear that a very determined effort will be made to give Central Italy to "Plon Plon," but a still more determined resistance will be made to prevent it.

In order that you may see the perfect concord that exists between all parties, I translate the following, circulated in Italy by the Mazzinians.

ITALIANS—HOPES.

Soldiers! Volunteers of the great peninsula, why did you enter on the Italian war? Sicilians, *did you come to reconquer the Constitution of 1812? Neapolitans, to win from the Bourbon a few rags of the torn Constitution of 1848?* Romans, to preserve your Pope, a Consulta, and the Swiss? Tuscans, to reënthrone the Austrian Archduke in the city he desired to bombard? Modenese, to enjoy the pardon accorded by your former Duke to CORO MONATI? Parmisans, to bow again before the ducal soldiers who persecuted you to the last moment? Lombards, who, in 1848, when a partial independence was proposed to you, replied in those sublime words, "*Or all free or all enslaved*," did you come to take part in the war in order that yourselves free, you might contemplate from the borders of the Mincio your Venetian brethren groaning under the Austrian yoke? And you, Venetians, did you come in order to call yourselves members of the Italian under the yellow-black flag? And you, valorous, constant and devoted Sardinians, you best and noblest among Italian brethren, have you persisted for ten years in your noble purpose, did you shed your blood at Montebello, at Palleatro, at Solferino, merely to acquire the rich Lombard plains?

No! No! answer all the soldiers of Italy, we came to the battle-field in order to make Italy a nation; to unite all the Italians from Venice to Trapani under a single law—a single flag! No! no! answers the Sardinian. Had I aimed at merely conquering a single province how could I have dared to style myself the first soldier of Italian Independence? How could I have dared to proffer that solemn call to the Italians to rally round my standard? No! no! replies the Lombard, had I in selfishness merely dreamt of driving the Austrians beyond the Mincio, my heart would have failed me as I grasped the hand of combatants from every province; and as I saw Venetians, Tuscans, Romans fall fighting by my side, I should have fled like Cain, a fugitive on the face of the earth at the sight of my murdered brother!

These were the hopes of Italian soldier!

REALITIES.

Peace on the Mincio!—Venice given back to to Austria; Modena and Tuscany to Austrian Princes; Rome to the Pope; Naples to a Bourbon; and an Italian Confederation, with the Pope for President—three Austrian Sovereigns members thereof.

DUTIES.

Fallen from their lofty hopes to sad realities, the Italians ought to distinguish NAPOLEON from France, and cherish lively gratitude towards that France which helped to accomplish a fraternal deed, to cancel the memory of the expedition to Rome by spending generous blood and treasure for the Italian cause! To cherish profound affection for their Sardinian brethren, the eldest of the Italian family for grandeur of sacrifice. To learn from late events that national independence is better acquired by national efforts than by the arms of foreigners—that if the mutual assistance given by one people to another be useful, be the necessary condition of universal emancipation, it is also indispensable that a people prove its capacity to emancipate itself by taking the initiative.

And finally in the sphere of facts, Italians, and especially the volunteers of the Sardinian army, the Hunters of the Alps and the Apennines, whether individually or in bodies, ought to hasten in every way possible to the Duchies, to Tuscany and the Romagna, to join the populations of those provinces, in order to spare them the shame and the misfortune of again falling into the hands of their detested rulers, whom they have expelled in order to save the Italian from being trodden under foot by hireling Swiss. England, who looks with jealousy on the conquests of NAPOLEON will, if those provinces express their resolute determination by valorous deeds, prevent the repetition of the expedition to Rome. Diplomacy accepts accomplished facts—and these duties are more incumbent on the Lombards than on any others. Soldiers from Tuscany, Parma, Modena and Rome, have fought for and conquered the freedom of the Lombards; the Lombards ought to combat and to die to free their brethren in their turn; if they fail they incur the stain of ingratitude, *the foulest crime that can be attributed to men.* The hateful rulers expelled, the Romans, Tuscans, all, will be their own rulers, free to give themselves to the great fatherland, to United Italy! To arms, then, Italians! Hasten to Modena, Bologna, Florence, Rome—in order to make one Italy! Venice lost on the Mincio must be reconquered on the Tiber! You will notice with pleasure that all parties, and indeed to say there is but one, take especial pains that their regret for abandoned Venice shall not savor of ingratitude to the French, so much so that there is evidently a jealousy among the Powers that be, lest too strong a sympathy should bind the army to the people, side by side with whom they have fought, and whom they would have stood by to the last, had they but been permitted. So much so, that Marshal LE VAILLANT has, without giving rhyme or reason, forbidden the French officers to accept the banquet to which, in common with the Piedmontese, they were invited next Monday! Every day gives fresh proof of the anger existing in the army on account of peace. One officer has broken his sword. All these things are kept a profound secret, but the discontent is visible and universal.

This is especially the case with the troops *newly arrived. Those who entered Lombardy just* as the peace was signed are described as beside themselves with rage; they had come panting for battle, eager for crosses and promotion, just to return the weary way they came. And *pour rien la France has lost 50,000 soldiers, besides the* thousands mutilated and disabled for life, and *500,000,000f.*, ($100,000,000.) *Tout pour rien, pour rien*, they repeat.

One thought, however, consoles them, officers and common soldiers alike. "We are going to war with England;" speak with one, speak with all, and each reëchoes the assertion. "We shall *soon encamp round London; our tri-color shall* wave from the printing-office of the *Times*," &c., &c., &c.! I know that you smile in America at this idea, but you will live to see war between France and England. Why was Russia humbled and then spared? Why is Austria humiliated, crushed and then exalted? That they might tremble and obey; that they might, actively or passively, aid their "magnanimous foe," when he shall be prepared to strike the final blow; when, having torn the treaties of Vienna, and punished two of the framers; when France shall be bounded only by her "natural frontiers,"—(by the Rhine)—and thus Prussia punished, too, he shall be in a position to wipe out the "defeat" which he told the Chamber of Peers "he represented"—shall set out for the accomplishment of his life-long dream—the avenging of Waterloo! Do not sneer at England's arming; she does well to arm; never more to disarm until the Man of the 2d of December has left the world to rest. It does *not* prove pusillanimity or cowardice; it shows a just sense of her present inferiority in armament to her hereditary foe; and if while peace still endures she would send commissioners from the Horse Guards and Admiralty here or to France to learn what *administration* really means, she would do better still. What an army is this! how perfectly organized from the highest to the lowest department! It is the admiration and the envy of the Italians, and let us hope it will serve them for example. A young volunteer from the Tuscan army was lamenting to me last night the injustice done to the Tuscans concerning the march. We were starved, he said, literally starved, without food, without tents, often without water. This was not the result of avarice or ill-will, but simply of maladministration. The French soldier instead carries with him his tent, his food, his cognac, and his utensils for making coffee! If we only halt half an hour up go the tents, little fires are lighted in a trice, and, refreshed and strengthened, the Frenchman goes gally on his way! Not so with the poor Tuscans. If they halted in the day-time, it was under the burning sun; if at night, they slept on the damp grass. "Many of us would have died of hunger but for the kindness of the French," said the youth; and, in fact, what with similar mismanagement, having to march from Florence to Goito in eleven days (the French took seventeen to perform the same march,) sixty died on the road, and, out of 12,000, 2,000 are now in the hospitals!* All this is not to be wondered at in a country so long enslaved. With the example of the French before them, let us hope these evils will be gradually remedied.

The officers in the Tuscan army greatly need *weeding; many of them have, if not Austrian*, decidedly retrogradist tendencies. Their hatred to the volunteer element is notorious. During the march to Parma, one of them found a poor volunteer half fainting by the road-side: "What are you doing there, you skulking cur?" "I have not tasted food for 14 hours; give me a piece of bread, a little water, and I can march." "Eat the tricolor, you dog of a volunteer," was the brutal rejoinder. Others came up, and the brute barely escaped with his life. But this is a specimen; and you will agree that the Tuscan Government is acting wisely in determining to extinguish, root and branch, this anti-national element. But perhaps even more than the administration, the intense democracy of the French army astonishes the Italians. To say nothing of Austrian discipline, take the Piedmontese. Will you ever see in these streets a sergeant and colonel walking side by side? No!—if they have anything to say to each other, the sergeant keeps at a respectful distance and the colonel talks over his shoulder. With the French, on the contrary, you see groups of officers and soldiers chatting—laughing together like so many schoolboys, yet never does a French soldier overstep the bounds of propriety;—he loves and respects his officers equally; it is *Mon General* this, *Mon Colonel* that, and a word of reproach from either suffices to move many a sturdy warrior to tears. During the Tuscan "campaign" only two cases occurred of soldiers taking provisions from the inhabitants and refusing payment. What was the punishment? Were they flogged? No! Just simply sent back to France, deprived of the dangers and the glory of the battle-field! "I never beheld such eloquent but mute despair," said my informant. "I believe every soldier in the army would starve rather than incur a similar disgrace." A young Italian surgeon in attendance after the battle of Magenta was annoyed to see Gen. MCMAHON fling himself down weary on the grass and take the cigar from the mouth of a comrade soldier in order to light his own. I suppose all this will not make much impression on you, Republicans, but it does here, I can assure you, and I can fancy how it must have amazed the English in the Crimea! It is the same at the hospitals; there you see the officers sitting by the bedside of the wounded soldiers, soothing them, cheering them with promises of writing to their families, taking them cigars, peaches, tobacco, etc.

About the hospitals; how well they are worth visiting! They do credit to the Italians everywhere, especially here and at Brescia. Yesterday I went again to two, where I have some favorite invalids, the Aspitale Maggiore, where now there are only French, (I mean, among the wounded,) and the Aspitale Litta, improvised for the Piedmontese. The former is, I suppose, the largest and best organized in the world. It was founded more than four hundred years ago by FRANCESCO SFORZA, who gave his palace as a commencement; it has an income of f.60,000,000—more than $10,000,000—and I assure you they are honestly spent. It contains 56 wards, each averaging 24 beds; besides this eight branch hospitals are attached—among them the foundling, which receives 4,000 infants yearly. There are now but 350 French there, and the poor fellows think far more of the attention they receive than of their wounds and pain. They too are sadly cut up about the peace. One of them—of the famous *Voltigeurs de la Garde*, whom you remember decided the success of Solferino, received a ball in his left side, and another through his breast, which lodged under the shoulder blade. He is evidently dying, and knows it. I pointed to the *croix d'honneur* hanging above his bed, with which the Emperor decorated him when he visited the hospitals during his last passage through Milan. "*Ca m'a fait bien du plaisir, bien du plaisir*," he said, "*mais la paix ma fait bien du mal et ne vaillait pas la peine de faire tuer tant de braves garçons pour si peu de choses.*" One of his comrades suggested that he had better *se taire qu'importe*. "It's all over with me; *let me tell ces pauvres diables d'Italiens* that we came to free them *de bon cœur*." What surprises you in these immense wards is the entire absence of any odor, and still more wonderful, of flies. Nearly all the danger for the wounded is now past. In the Litta Hospital there was a poor Corsican dying, and he had been dying ever since the 6th of June; his leg had been amputated too late, and a young Milanese lady in attendance assured me that through day and night, night and day, he had never ceased to suffer. No one had heard a complaint come from his poor parched lips. "Ice, ice," he kept moaning. As they gave him ice, he thanked them with such a touching, *piteous smile, as it went to one's heart to see.* The Piedmontese bear their sufferings equally well, but are less gay and light-hearted than the French. As for the Zouaves, the accounts of their fortitude are almost incredible; operations, amputations, it is all the same—they jest, smoke their pipes and take it all as mere child's play. "If we are supposed to feel unjustly towards the French," said an Italian to me, "on account of the Emperor's broken promises, we have but to go to the hospitals to feel thoroughly ashamed of ourselves."

As this is our last day at Milan we drove out this morning in an open carriage about 6 A. M., round the city, from Porta Orientale to Porta Sampione; either side of the Corso the French are encamped under the broad sheltering chestnut trees, which, even without their tents, would protect them from the most scorching sun; the scenes indescribable—there they are by myriads each one under his little water-proof, sun-proof canvas—perhaps four are joined, so as to let a current of air through; the muskets, in stands of five, ranged in front of them—as busy as bees, and buzzing quite as loudly; shaving each other, mending unmentionables, furbishing their knapsacks and cartridge boxes, but the majority cleaning and polishing their arms. It is quite funny to see the affection with which they eye their weapons—polishing away as if for dear life—holding them at a distance to enjoy the effect, with the head now on this side now on that. Another rub—one more look—and then the cherished treasure is laid to rest. Then come the live lumber; one has a cat, another a parrot, a third an owl, a fourth a cage of little birds. While I write one has just passed under my window leading a lamb, and there they lay, stretched out at full length, without a care or a thought for the morrow. But it is as you come on the *Place d'Armes* that the most picturesque effect is gained; imagine that immense space, with the castle, capable of holding 30,000 men in the centre and the troops encamped around; here the artillery, here the cavalry—(the horses, by the way, are wretched looking animals, but the French console themselves that they will soon "*attraper ces magnifiques chevaux Anglaise*")—and the low white tents studding the entire plain; then glancing westward athwart the triumphal arch, where miles and miles away the view is bounded by the solemn, silent Sempione, so blue below, its summit blanched by its eternal snow—either side the famous road NAPOLEON built, the wild fantastic Turcos and Zouaves cluster. They have their tents, but the Turcos generally disdain to use them; what is the sun of Lombardy to these dark-skinned Africans—a curious mixture of agility and muscular strength—they are the *beau ideal* of brute force, tutored and developed; how they spring, *and run, and fall into every possible attitude*, without the slightest effort—their dress seems born with them, it is so adapted; here, the decorations are profuse; you will see a Zouave with three four, and five medals, and how bright he keeps them all! The landscape seems evidently to their taste; they keep their eyes open, and nothing escapes them. The French in general are very observant, and I actually heard a French officer acknowledge that the *Duomo* was *plus beau que Notre Dame!* I guess it is, thought I.

This morning scores of the soldiers were perched upon the top of the triumphal arch, looking like pigmies beside the bronze horses and figures of CAGNOLA. Whether they admitted in their hearts that this monument is vastly superior to the Arc de Etoile in the Champs Elysées, I know not, but it certainly is so both in its proportions, its material, (pure Carrara marble,) the bold execution of the principal figures, and the exquisite designs and religious finish of its bas reliefs. As you go out of the city it does not strike you so much, being lost in the vast horizon, but as you reënter, led up to it by the luxuriant drooping green of the acacias, with the city for a background, you see it in perfection, and cannot but admire as you gaze. But to form any idea of the whole panorama which the outskirts of Milan now present, your readers must turn to SCHILLER'S description of WALLENSTEIN'S camp.

And now adieu to Milan, which since its freedom is accomplished, one leaves without much regret, to go southward, where the fight is yet unfought and the victory more than doubtful. French, Piedmontese and Italians, from every corner of the Peninsula, have helped the Lombards to their freedom. May they do unto others as others have done by them. I think they will, and should feel sure of it, had they an energetic, patriotic Governor, who would approve their desire and wink at if not assist their preparations; but with a suspicious, harsh old fiscal advocate like VIGLIANI, who looks upon every free expression of thought as treason, who sees in every incitement to arms a conspiracy, a bold, generous course of conduct towards the still oppressed provinces of Italy will be extremely difficult, not to say impossible.

SATURDAY, July 30.

Last evening we received ULLOA'S order of the day to the Tuscan army, and also FARINI'S proclamation to the Modenese. Both have greatly tended to reassure the minds of people here. Acting, all think, most judiciously, Piedmont has recalled her Commissioners from Central Italy, in order that no color may be given to the calumnies invented by the French Press, as to the pressure exercised over the people in the choice of a future Governor. FARINI was one of these Commissioners; and with all the tact of an ex-republican and ex-conspirator, he has used his powers well. No sooner had he resigned as Royal Commissioner, than the Modenese created him a citizen, and named him Dictator unanimously. His proclamation, which I shall not translate, as they are nearly all alike, concludes: "Fellow-citizens—I have faith in our destinies and in the justice of public opinion; and if the future holds for you some difficult tests, the fact of my being first in honors will give me the right of being first in danger." FARINI'S eldest son, one of the volunteers in the Sardinian army, was dangerously wounded at St. Martino, and this fact by no means diminishes the enthusiasm of the Modenese for FARINI.

The Tuscan army, halting at Modena on its way to Tuscany, was welcomed with heartfelt joy. ULLOA is greatly beloved by that army, of whose native officers I have already spoken to you, and the concluding words of his address have decided many youths who yesterday were wandering about this city, uncertain and desponding, to-day to start for Tuscany. They are as follows:

"Soldiers: As long as life remains we will maintain that course of politics which we have made our own; we will defend our banner against every enemy, and enemies are all those who seek to reimpose on us an Austrian Government and an expelled monarch. The country confided to your keeping tranquilly awaits the moment for tranquilly expressing their free desires; and if in accomplishing our sacred mission we should have obstacles to overcome, enemies to combat—then, indeed, your hopes will be fulfilled—Tuscan arms will have borne their part in the battles for liberty.

G. ULLOA."

I told you, in my letter of the 25th June, that great doubts have arisen as to the propriety of Piedmont sending a representative to the Conferences of Zurich. These doubts still continue, and CAV. LUIGI DES AMBROIS DE NEVACHE starts on Tuesday next for Paris, in order to arrange preliminaries, and judge whether his presence is compatible with the honor and dignity of Piedmont. DES AMBROIS was Prime Minister of CHARLES ALBERT before 1848; was then regarded as an extreme Liberal; was consequently detested by the Catholics. On the proclamation of the Constitution, his native province chose him for their member. From the House he passed to the Senate, and a year since was Vice-President. Precise, honest, though rather narrow, no one has the welfare and dignity of the Piedmontese Monarchy more at heart than he. Therefore, should he consent, after his interview with NAPOLEON, to be present at the Conference, (you must know that all the first statesmen of Piedmont have declined that honor,) we may hope that he will sustain the honor of the flag.

THE STATE OF PIEDMONT.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION—CHANCES OF ADJUSTMENT—THE FRENCH IMPERIAL POLICY—A LOOK AT THE FUTURE—TEMPER OF THE SAVOYARDS, &C., &C.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

In spite of his Italian education, it is evident the Emperor NAPOLEON is imperfectly acquainted with the Italian character, and that he too rashly fattered himself he could bring the people of Central Italy to submit to their fate as easily as he induced the French nation to sanction, with 8,000,000 "free" votes the deeds of the 2d of December. He has sent his agent, Count RENEDETTI, with a view to persuade the Tuscans, Modenese, &c., to receive with acclamation their exiled Sovereigns on their contemplated restoration. Count RENEDETTI had the assurance to request the Sardinian Government to use its influence to persuade the revolutionized States to return to their allegiance. The Piedmontese Government, overwhelmed as it is with bitterness and humiliation, answered with becoming dignity, that, as it had withdrawn all its civil and military authorities, as well as its political and diplomatic agents, in order not to influence the population of Central Italy in a sense unfavorable to the dethroned Princes and conducive to its own interests, it now most formally and most peremptorily declined to interfere in any manner to effect a contrary object. Count RENEDETTI quits Turin this day, egregiously foiled at all points, and will now be trying his powers of eloquence at Parma and Modena. There is no doubt but the people of the Duchies, of the Legations, and of Tuscany will resist every argument that may be put forward to replace them of their own accord under their former yoke. Were it only from mere perversity of judgment and sheer spirit of contradiction, they would never listen to the proposals of the Treaty of Zurich. Next to the not unnatural fear that the Italians have good reason to oppose with tooth and nail the reintroduction of their former Governments, and to insist on the free manifestation of their public wishes, as they had so solemnly been not only allowed, but with all the most earnest incitements invited to do by France. The very best of these fallen Governments was unendurable. Those who have never lived under the sway of a petty Prince can conceive no idea of the misery of belonging to a small State, simply on account of its littleness. The means of oppression and corruption by which despotism on a grand scale, such as that of Russia, pervades all ranks of society, exercise their worst influence when concentrated on a small space. All energy and activity, all commerce and industry are paralyzed by the narrow boundaries which encompass these diminutive territories, while the vexation of the police regulations, by preventing all influx of strangers, and putting obstacles to the free circulation of the natives abroad, have a tendency to contract the sphere of thought of the unhappy people, to isolate them, and to create a mass of men, who, deprived of all legitimate scope of action, must needs *either seek compensation in the pursuit of frivolous and often degrading objects*, or in the fatherance of plots and schemes dangerous to the public security. On the other hand, free constitutional government becomes an Utopia in so limited an arena. A Chamber of Representatives for the Duchy of Parma, or an Upper House for the Duey of Modena, would be an absurdity. It is true that the meanness of several small States might be partly redeemed by their joining into a confederacy between them; but the scheme of an Italian League, at the present day, is fraught with very serious difficulties, and it could only be proposed with some hope of success if all the Italian crowned heads would at least accept those fundamental elements of freedom, those *grundrechte*, as the Germans term them, which might have a real tendency towards the unification of the country. Such elements are, especially, freedom of the Press and of discussion, open courts of law, right of petition and association, inviolability of the person and domicile, perfect religious toleration, and a free and uniform mode of election both for municipal and political purposes, besides a thorough union of all the States for military, naval, diplomatic, commercial and literary purposes. Nor can the Congress of Zurich, or any other conference in the world, busy with framing an Italian federation, hope to bend the Pope and the King of Naples, no less than the Princes now begging for a throne, to accept these as the preliminary conditions of the proposed new bond of Italian union. Would they and could they give the people securities that the Princes restored under such terms would remain faithful to their engagements; and if the sovereigns broke, as they invariably do, from their engagements, would they, and could they, pledge themselves to prevent Austria, which has still so great an ascendancy over the Peninsula, from abetting and supporting, as she infallibly did, those recreant princes in their perjury? There is not one of those princes, now dethroned or yet enthroned, who has not shown himself a "devourer of his people." I might except the Duchess of Parma, who, warned by the terrible fate of her husband, was as humane and righteous in her rule as Austria allowed her to be; but the Parmesans have not forgotten the arrant follies and the downright crimes of her husband; they have no warrant for the good behavior of his young heir, and, at all events, they are sick at heart of their smallness, which, even with the best intentions, deprives their ruler of all power to do good so long as he is kept under the pressure of an overbearing neighbor. As for the Princes of Modena and Tuscany, and the Pope, nothing can be said to extenuate their guilt of bad faith and arbitrary rule, and it is but natural that the people who are now rid of them should do their utmost to resist their reintrusion.

The Italians have so often been charged with their narrow municipal prejudices, they have so often been reproached with those divisions and animosities which were said to be the greatest obstacle to their union into a national body, that their present eagerness to join into one State under the sceptre of the only King who has won the suffrages of all men, ought to be hailed by foreign nations as a symptom of a better spirit now prevalent among them. The Italians have undoubtedly profited by the lessons of adversity. The people of the Duchies of the Legations, and of Tuscany, are frantically crying for annexation to Piedmont, and matters have been brought to this point—that, if they are allowed to emit a free vote, they will all proclaim VICTOR EMANUEL as their King, and they will certainly be strong enough to withstand all efforts that their banished Sovereigns may use towards thwarting their wishes, if they be safe from foreign interference.

On the other hand, there is no doubt in my mind that France and Austria are engaged to enforce the restoration of the Princes, and to put forth their overwhelming strength to that effect, if all means of persuasion prove, as they must prove, insufficient. The long-headed ruler of France has engaged to screen the provinces of Central Italy from all foreign intervention, so long as public order is preserved. The Italians, aware of the great interests they have at stake, are straining every nerve to preserve public order in those almost entirely ruleless provinces; and their behavior under such difficult circumstances is truly wonderful; but there is enough, however, in the present state of the country to give rise to the most painful anxieties for the future. Piedmont, in obedience to the will of the high Powers, was compelled to withdraw those statesmen who had gone through the ruddiments of the art of government in the free exercise of political functions in this happy State for the last ten years. The large and somewhat undisciplined force now under arms in Central Italy is not of those few Piedmontese officers who were bringing them under the salutary rule of military subordination. Forty Piedmontese officers, high in command, have been recalled from the corps of Gen. MANFREDO in Romagna. Gen. ULLOA has resigned his command of the Tuscan army, and with him not a few of his best Staff officers will have to come back to Piedmont. On the other hand, thousands of the young volunteers from Central Italy who had enlisted in the Sardinian army, and beaconed with great gallantry throughout the Lombard campaign, are now sent back to their respective countries, and the army of Central Italy, the ranks of which are daily swelling with raw recruits and young soldiers, will, as it is left of officers, and have no chief, unless GARIBALDI is willing and is allowed to take the command, a matter still doubtful.

Meanwhile the mild men, such as D'AZEGLIO, Peruonmeni and others, who could have kept popular ferment in Central Italy within proper limits, are coming back one by one, and young and inexperienced citizens are suddenly raised to the dictatorship of those disorganized communities. They appoint Ministers, construct house, improvise Assemblies, Councils and Committees, and promulgate electoral laws for the purpose of making an appeal to the public suffrage. In Parma alone the Sardinian authorities determine in the discharge of their functions; but this was simply upon the understanding that Parma was to be left to Sardinia, and now, since Count RENEDETTI'S mission had dispelled even that last illusion, I have no doubt the Governor, Count PALLAVICINI, and the Intendente, MASCO, will also have to be recalled. At MODENA, FARINI, the distinguished historian, at the moment of resigning the office as Governor has accepted the dignity of a Minister of the Duchy, proffered to him by popular acclamation, and has appointed a Cabinet to govern the country under his immediate orders till such time as the popular will shall have pronounced on the destinies of the State. In Tuscany the office of Governor or Regent has been left vacant by DIONISI, who has been filled by RICASOLI, a member of the House of the Count of Siena, who, from the circumstance of his having been Minister of Justice to the Grand Duke, is said to be well acquainted with all the intrigues of Tuscany. Our own rulers and ours alone have preserve public order in Romagna, keeping down with the blindest despotic misrule! Will they be able to resist the intrigues by which Austria, the secret and open abettors of the dethroned sovereigns, and the clergy will endeavor to give rise to disturbances? Is it impossible that scandals should not arise? And is it not such scandals that NAPOLEON III. is watching for and exchanging upon, in order that he may have Europe's consent and applause in effecting the restoration of the exiled princes by the same means by which the Pope was restored in 1849, after the murder of Rossi and the attack on the Quirinal had deprived the Italian cause of the sympathies of all just and moderate men?

Such are the forebodings to which the public mind is a prey in this distracted country. Truly the Italians are making their first attempts at self government under most trying circumstances. They have shown themselves admirably fit for the task hitherto, but the difficulties they have to contend with are enormous, and they should be taken into consideration both by their well-wishers and their foes.

In the meanwhile, it is important to observe that while there is not a hair of any man has been hurt in the Duchies, in the Legations, or in Tuscany since the flight of the constituted authorities threw the people upon their own resources, scenes of atrocious political murders recall to us from the Two Sicilies, where two millions of men have been persecuted by the city of Naples for years. On the Duchy of Parma, in the year 1854, after the Duke's death, no less than twenty murderous attempts were perpetrated, and that openly, in broad daylight, in the open streets of the capital, and I will not lose time in counting the numerous dreadful deeds which stained the government of Romagna, Bologna, and all the towns of Romagna, from 1840 to 1859. By the side of such utter ruin may place the utter cessation of such evils, the perfect cessation of such deeds in Central Italy, since a bloodless revolution was accomplished in its several communities two months ago. It is despotic misrule alone, it would seem, which perverts the minds of these people and renders them so crime. Let France and Austria, and the European Powers in general, look well to these facts. Cæsar himself was driven to his fatal schemes by a sense of wrong arising from Louis Napoleon's attack upon the freedom of the Roman Republic, and are there not fanatics of Cæsar's own stamp at Versailles or Nantes, or in the towns of Central Italy, if the sacrifice of their rights is received upon in cold blood? But the grievances of Central Italy must not make us unmindful of what is taking place under our own eyes in this part of the country. It seems as if nothing could rouse Piedmont from the dismay and consternation into which it has been plunged by the peace of Villafranca. Men are writhing under the sense of indignity which has been put upon their King and country, studiously exceeding the very forms and words in the preliminaries of peace which would most deeply wound the national feeling. It was difficult for a long time to find men willing to take charge of the Government after Count CAVOUR'S resignation; it was even more difficult to lift upon a man who would take upon himself the odious task of appending his name to the terms of final agreement to which France and Austria would come at Zurich without as much as consulting one of the parties most interested in the transaction. The gentleman now at Paris on that mission, Count DESAMBROIS DE NEVACHE, the Vice-President both of the Senate and the Privy Council, and formerly a Minister of Grace and Justice, is an eminent and highly esteemed personage—moderate, inclined to conciliation, and not inexorably opposed to reasonable compromise. A more adroit, and at the same time pliable, as well as honorable agent could not have been found. His return here is expected with trepidation and anxiety.

The deputies of the clerical and retrogradist party of the Duchy of Savoy, 18 in number, met with the high but somewhat unreasonable Marquis CAVOUR DI BARBARASSA at their head, have put forth a manifesto, which is, to say the least, sadly ill-timed. At the opening of the war, it may be remembered, the same M. CAVOUR, together with his partisans, protested against an enterprise which would exhaust the Savoyards to lavish their blood and treasure for the national Italian cause—a cause to which they, as belonging to a Transalpine people, were utter strangers. They now *pledge themselves* as popular representatives to adv

Government of free and noble England, and of other modern civilized States. I shall in a short time, resign into the hands of the representatives of the people the authority which I hold from your affection and from the suffrage of the municipality. In the meantime, I will rigidly maintain order, guarantee liberty to all, give more strength to the military regulations, and increase the armaments. We are now acquainted with each other. No one will seditiously attack the tranquillity of the country at home, for whoever should dare to do so would not remain unpunished, and civilized Europe will not allow any attack from abroad. Should the vanquished servants of the foreigner threaten us, strong in my right and in my popular mandate, I will resolutely make use of all the means in my power when the national independence is at stake. Fellow citizens, we are now in Central Italy the soldiers of honor and national dignity. FARINI.

TUSCANY—ADDRESS OF THE MODENESE TO THE TUSCANS.

The people of Reggio have sent the following address to the Tuscans:

REGGIO, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

TUSCANS: The National Guard and the whole population of Reggio have learned with inexpressible joy that in the present serious conjunctures you are making common cause with us and the other Italian provinces, the fate of which seems still to be undecided.

Gallant Soldiers of Tuscany! You have left your noble country in the hope of being able to renew the memories of valor that immortalized you at Montanara and Curtatone. An insurmountable fatality has arrested your movement, and has not permitted you to gather the glorious laurels which were already within your grasp.

We have understood your just grief, and have shared it with you. But see how, on the banks of the Po, our petty tyrant (*tiranello*) are showing themselves with their mercenary bands to reinforce our chains. You will give other proofs of your valor, and we will help you with all our efforts. Whenever it is a condition to carry a weapon will join you, and with God's grace we will show Europe that we are worthy of freedom and independence.

Long live Italy! Long live the soldier King! Long live our union with Tuscany!

THE VOTING IN TUSCANY.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a list of communes of Tuscany that have voted for or against annexation to Sardinia. From this list it appears that 196 communes had voted up to the 30th ult.; that out of 196 of these only 12 did not vote unanimously for annexation; that in 184 communes the measure was everywhere passed; that of the three remaining communes, Montevitz, San Miniato and Pisa, declared they would suspend their vote; while the last, Reggello, voted unanimously against annexation.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN. ULLOA.

Gen. Ulloa has addressed to the Tuscan army the following proclamation:

RECCO, Wednesday, July 27.

SOLDIERS: In a solemn moment for your country, when your Government is laboring to endow the country with a free Constitution, and is strenuously defending against all the constitutional Italian flag, I feel the need of making you hear my voice, that I may remind you of what you have done and of what you ought to do. Trained by a foreign monarch, by a foreign general, in the policy of servitude, you have disclaimed the yoke and have comprehended that you were born Italians. With an energetic hand you have shaken off your loosely rivited chains, drawing with you in a movement full of calm and dignity the country greedy of liberty; you hurried to the plains of Lombardy: you bore courageously the fatigues of long and painful marches without uttering a complaint, without other hopes, without other desires, save those of meeting the enemy and buying with your blood the freedom which for so many years had been refused to your country.

You had reached the goal, you were in the face of the enemy ready to measure your swords on the field of battle, when the news of a certain armistice, of a peace almost concluded, struck you with grief.

The glory of battles has not crowned your arms, but in your generous hearts was burning the desire of dying for freedom, and the knowledge of having done all that lay in your power must have calmed your regrets. The homage paid to Prince NAPOLEON and Gen. LA MARMORA was a sort of consolation for you, and the murmurs of a few found no echo.

Soldiers: The voice of your country now does you full justice. Proud from the government of an Austrian prince, happy in regaining her own independence, Tuscany had declared Leopold of Austria and his dynasty deposed from his throne; she invites with all her heart the moment for throwing herself into the arms of the King, that honest man, the soldier-king, the gallant Victor EMANUEL, who gained at Palestro and San Martino the sovereignty over Italian hearts.

Called this yesterday to a free and new life, the Duchies have to fear the forces of the dethroned sovereigns; they are uniting their armies in readiness for their defence. Tuscany has made common cause with them, and we mean to uphold the common rights of these peoples to express freely their wishes, and to prevent forever the restoration of the Austrian dynasties.

Soldiers: Tuscany, called without tumult, without bloodshed, to a life of liberty, now confides to your arms her safety and future security. The Tuscan citizens, bound by the same compact, have loudly declared themselves to be opposed to the return of the old state of things and of the old systems, and the country, tranquil under the protection of the civic arms, is preparing for the new Constitutional Government.

Soldiers: We will sustain to the death this policy, which is our own; we will defend our flag against every enemy, and he will be our enemy whoever shall wish to impose on us an Austrian Government and an expelled Prince; and our country, full of confidence in your good guardianship, will await in peace the expression of its free wishes.

And if, in this holy mission, we have obstacles to surmount, enemies to combat, then your wishes will be accomplished, and the Tuscan army will have its share in the glorious battle of freedom.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Tuscan Division, GIOVANNI ULLOA.

THE PAPAL STATES.

On the 30th of July, at a funeral service celebrated at Rome in honor of the victims of the war, the following address was circulated among the troops of the French garrison who were present. A copy was also placed in the catafalque, in the midst of a heap of flowers and bouquets.

TO THE FRENCH SOLDIERS: On this day, when you are doing honor to the memory of your valiant comrades fallen on the plains of Lombardy for the holy cause of our independence, we unite our vows to yours, and swear to you eternal gratitude. Here, where we are not permitted to express our free thoughts, or to pray publicly for our fellow-citizens who have died by the side of your comrades, it is very sweet to be able to join our prayers to yours, and to shed a tear on the tomb of your brothers in arms. We had hoped to celebrate fresh victories with you, and to commemorate together the complete enfranchisement of Italy; but, though that noble object which your magnanimous Emperor proposed to himself has not been attained, the generous blood of France, which has mingled with the blood of Italy, will not have been shed in vain. Sooner or later, the natural alliance of the Latin nations, which has been recognized by the Emperor, and cemented by that noble blood, will certainly bring about the complete independence of Italy. THE ROMANS.

On the 27th ult., a Capuchin monk, named GIOVANNI DI COSSO, was seized in the Barberina Convent and conveyed to prison. It was stated that some correspondence with the partisans of the revolutionary movement had been found in his cell.

RETURN OF THE ROMAN VOLUNTEERS.

The *Giornale di Roma* has the following:

"Many of the Pope's subjects, who voluntarily emigrated from the States of the Church to fight under the Sardinian flag, have determined to return to their country, having been disbanded by the Government which they felt it their duty to serve. Belonging for the most part to the lowest class of the people, they are completely without resources: not having received any from the Government to which they gave their assistance, they now ask for aid from their own Government which they despised.

The Pontifical Government in its paternal solicitude, taking pity on the lot of those whom it regards solely as having been misled and seduced, has not refused to take steps to comply with their wishes, and to enable them to reënter the bosoms of their families in peace.

Another part of these self styled volunteers, who are in the provinces of Ravenna and Forli by order of those who have usurped power at Bologna, would like to cross the frontiers of the Romagna, impelled by any motive rather than a wish to fight. Even with regard to them the Pontifical Government is not unwilling to display a kindly feeling. Nevertheless, it is to be observed that they are sending from Piedmont representatives, who, under the name of Royal Commissioners, speak without any restraint to these people, although there was good reason to hope for the suppression of such disorder.

For the rest, the fatal picture presented to the eyes of the Holy Father cannot but afflict his paternal heart, especially at the sight of the unheard-of efforts made by the enemies of the Catholic faith against the Holy See, and of those criminal persons in Italy, who, through incredulity or ignorance, cry out against the Church and its venerable chief. But his confidence in God, that has never been belied, is now strengthened by the letters from the Catholic Episcopacy which prays that the days of affliction to the sacred shepherd may be shortened, and that safety and peace may be vouchsafed to him for the good of the Catholic Church, placing at his feet both individuals and all that belong to them, as children would do to a parent.

The whole of the Episcopal body reiterates its respect and devotion for the vicar of Jesus Christ. May the desires of these ancestors of the Lord, borne up by the eagles of peace to the throne of the Most High, be heard, so that our common father and sovereign may be united more firmly than ever on the pontifical throne, surrounded by the love of the peoples, and that he may govern with lasting tranquillity the Church and the State."

CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S PLAN OF A CONFEDERATION.

The *Austrian Gazette* states that Cardinal ANTONELLI has presented a scheme of an Italian Confederation, consisting of a sort of mutual assurance association of the Italian Governments destined to replace the Austrian Protectorate. A project of that kind was first conceived by Father ORIOLI, and BOTTA mentions it in his history of Italy. It has been lately modified to suit the circumstances of the present time, and the Austrian Gazette gives the following outline of the plan:

[illegible]

rited than they are now; and the object of the League at that time was to secure the permanence of the revolution, and to organize it uniformly in all the States. The present Confederation, on the contrary, has for its object to combat the revolution wherever it may show itself, and to fortify the Governments in such a way that they may annihilate all revolutionary proceedings. In consequence, w. list the League endeavored to limit the power of the Governments, and to put in its place that of a Central Diet, we cannot conceive the Confederation which it is now proposed to form except as calculated to assure to each Italian Government the greatest liberty of action possible in the interior. Art. I. The States which in consequence of the late peace are to take part in the Italian Confederation reciprocally guarantee to each other the integrity of their respective possessions both against any foreign enemy and against any revolutionary movement. Art. 2. With that object, each State taking part in the Italian Confederation shall have a Representative at Rome deputed to the Holy Father, Honorary President of the Confederation; and all the envoys united shall form the Federal Diet, which shall be charged to watch over the security of the Confederation, by fixing the military contingent and the force of the garrisons of the federal fortresses, and which shall also discuss the territorial changes, and the treaties which may be concluded between the members of the Confederation, in so far as those treaties shall concern the general interest. The Diet shall likewise take general measures for introducing a common system of coinage and of weights and measures; for putting in accord, as far as possible, the various customs, postal, commercial and sanitary laws; and lastly, for uniting railways. It is established in principle that the Federal Diet has the right of initiative in all that concerns the general interest, or even that of each State in particular. The decrees of the Diet are obligatory on the members of the Confederation. Nevertheless, ameliorations cannot be imposed on a State, because to do so would be to encroach on the administrative liberty of the members of the Confederation."

HOW HIS HOLINESS VIEWS THE SCHEME OF A FEDERACY.

A letter from Rome, in the *Gazette du Midi*, says:

"The following, it is positively stated, is the reply of the Pope to the propositions of the French Government relative to the Italian Confederation. As regards the title of honorary President of the Italian Confederation, the Holy Father, while admitting it in principle, replies by making the questions: What is the Presidency? Is it an administrative or political? President of what? Where is the Confederation? If it is to be composed of the different kingdoms of Italy, it cannot yet exist, since most of the thrones are vacant. The sovereigns ought first of all to be placed in possession of their States. As to the Code Napoleon, his Holiness has answered that Rome possesses a more perfect one; and that, besides, that code cannot be applied in the States of the Church, because it contains enactments, such as those about civil marriages, &c., which are contrary to the principles of the Apostolic See. As to the Consulta, which is already established, 'no doubt,' says His Holiness, 'this institution is destined to do great good, because here as elsewhere great reforms are necessary; but I reserve to myself the time and occasion of accomplishing them.' Lastly, as regards the Legations, the Holy Father thinks that before the question is discussed he ought to be placed in possession of that part of his States."

PLAN OF A DISTINGUISHED ITALIAN SCHOLAR.

Prof. MAMIANI has addressed a long and able letter to the *Nord*, insisting that a sound constitution of Italian nationality can only be accomplished by keeping in view the following principles:

1. Independence of the Confederated States.
2. Uniformity of the free institutions of those States.
3. The fortresses of the Peninsula to be declared federal.
4. Non-intervention of any foreign Power in the Italian States to be proclaimed under the safeguard of the great Powers: war, treaties of peace among the Confederations, intervention of one State with the affairs of another—all such matters to be referred to the high federal authority composed of the sovereigns of Italy.
5. Uniformity of weights, measures, tariffs, &c., and the federal authority confined to military organization and the defence of the soil—that is to say, great liberty of action to each of the Confederated States.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE PAPAL STATES.

The London *News* publishes translations of the following official documents relative to the Austrian military occupation of Romagna and other provinces of the Papal dominion north or east of the Apennines, which continued with some modifications from 1849 to the outbreak of war in the spring of this year. The first of these documents is a convention agreed upon between the Papal Government and the Austrian General commanding the army of permanent occupation at Bologna on the 20th September, 1856, and which came into force on the 1st of December in that year. It may serve to show how little disposed the Austrian Government was to comply with the recommendations made at the Congress of Paris in May previous, by Lord CLARENDON and Count WALEWSKI, for the deliverance of the Roman States from that foreign domination against which Count CAVOUR, on behalf of all Italy, had formally protested. The second document, which accompanies this convention, is a circular from Monsignore CAMILLO AMICI, the Extraordinary Pontifical Commissioner for the Legations, instructing the several delegates of those provinces to conform to the Austrian military authority. These papers furnish a significant commentary upon the *Motu Proprio* of 1849, by which PIUS IX. undertook to create new institutions, confer franchises, and uphold the independence of the State.

Arrangements to Determine the Competence of the Powers in Criminal Judicature and in the Administration of Police.

ART. I. By virtue of the *Legge Statuaria* (decree of martial law, dated June 5, 1849), and of the existing state of *siege*, the following cases are within the competence, and appertain to the judgment of the Austrian military authorities, viz:

a. High treason, membership of secret societies, and all actions intending to bring about by force a change of government.

b. Homicides, wounding, *and any act of personal offence committed from motives of party spirit.* (The clause here printed in italics is an extension of the military jurisdiction beyond the provisions of the original *Legge Statuaria* above cited.)

c. Armed resistance to, or in general, any offence against either the Pontifical or Austrian soldiery, whether they be on active service or not.

d. Illicit recruiting, the seduction of soldiers, inciting them to deviate from their proper duties, or attempting to pry into military movements, works or orders.

e. Robbery by armed violence committed either in the towns, in the country, or on the public roads.

f. Tumultuous assemblage of several persons armed, or the meeting together even but of two individuals, bearing arms for which they have not obtained the requisite license.

g. The retention or the bearing of arms, gunpowder or ammunition without permission.

h. Harboring, favoring, dwelling with or abetting any such armed persons as above mentioned, or any of those who are deemed and designated guilty of rape, assassination or highway robbery.

i. Any political demonstration whatever, whether in public, or by *means of secret intrigues and associations.* (This clause, in italics, again is an addition to the martial law of 1849.)

l. Opposition offered to the orders and commands of the military authorities, patrols, or sentinels.

The provisions contained in article *g* does not apply to the case of the possession or retention of one or two guns, and of a small quantity of powder and ammunition, so that it be evidently meant to serve for sporting purposes or for guarding the house, rather than for any offensive purpose. In such cases, if the owners have not got the requisite permission, judgment upon them shall belong to the Pontifical authorities and to the ordinary tribunals, according to the provisions of the following Article II.

ART. II. With the exception of these crimes and transgressions aforesaid, the judgment upon which shall contin ue to belong to the Austrian military commander, who shall proceed as usual in accordance with the current laws and notifications, other crimes, transgressions, and derelictions shall belong to the judgment of the Pontifical authorities and tribunals.

ART. III. If one and the same person be accused of two or more offences, some one of which may belong to the competence of the military jurisdiction, and another to the ordinary jurisdiction, in such case the taking cognizance of all the offences belongs in preference to that jurisdiction to which is to be referred the indictment involving the heaviest punishment. If the punishments involved be equal, the ordinary jurisdiction shall be deemed competent.

ART. IV. After the military sentence shall have emanated, the execution of the same belongs of right to the Pontifical Government, as well with regard to appointing the place where the condemned person is to undergo his punishment, as with respect to the free exercise of the sovereign attributes.

ART. V. With respect to the procedure and compilation of the record, no innovation is effected, and the method is to be observed which has hitherto been followed for the trials contemplated in Art. I.

ART. VI. In like manner, as is now practiced by the delegations comprised within the Commissionership of Bologna, and by those of Ancona, the customary weekly bulletins of police are to be sent to the (Austrian) superior military authorities.

ART. VII. For what remains, the functions of the Pontifical police are to be freely exercised in all that relates to theatres, public spectacles, festivals, sacred or profane, assemblies for non-political objects, correction and supervision of the coffee houses, billiard rooms, and taverns, censorship of newspapers, of the Press and of writings, and passport regulations. In cases of greater importance, however, and which might in any way have a political influence, the Pontifical authority will have the complaisance to bring them to the knowledge of the Austrian superior military commander, and concert with him the measures relative thereto.

ART. VIII. The Pontifical Government will issue the requisite licenses and patents for the possession of arms for sporting purposes or for protection of the household. It will behove the Austrian commandant afterwards to furnish the holder with a corresponding authorization to keep and to carry the weapon specified in the Pontifical license, for those to whom the above permission shall have been granted.

ART. IX. The present stipulations, as soon as they have been subscribed by the two superior authorities resident at Bologna, shall be remitted to their respective Governments, and observed as applicable to the four provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forli, subject to the Commissioner of the Legations, and also to those of Ancona where an Austrian commandant resides. The other provinces are to be released from all military control, and to return beneath the jurisdiction of the political authorities. But whereas the delegation of Pesaro, which is situate between the garrison of Ancona and that of the Roman

[illegible] is continually traversed by Austrian troops, it is therefore reserved and appointed to the military jurisdiction to investigate and adjudicate upon such acts and offences as may, within the said delegation, be committed against the troops, or may affect their safety. Those cases are such as are contemplated or above by article 1., in the clauses lettered *e.*, *f.*, *g.* and *l.*, respectively.

ART. X. With regard to the four provinces of the commissionership, all requisite arrangements are to be concerted directly between the two superior authorities—namely, between Monsignore the Commissioner of the Four Legations, and M. the Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the Eighth *corps d'armée*. In like manner they shall come to an arrangement between themselves as to the most important matters to be decided upon in case the General commanding in the city and fortress of Ancona should appeal to the supreme commander at Bologna respecting them. In all other matters between Monsignore the Delegate of that province, and M. the General commanding in that city and province, they are to conform to the pattern of the arrangements established by these stipulations, made and subscribed at Bologna this 20th of September, 1856, saving any notification from the superior authority.

The following is the circular addressed by Monsignore CAMILLO AMICI, Pontifical Commissioner Extraordinary for the Legations of Bologna, Ferrara, Imola, and Forli, to the delegates and subordinate Governors of the Provinces, and also to Monsignore the Delegate of Ancona:

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR: I have to communicate to you, as a rule for your guidance, the inclosed arrangements which have already been agreed upon with the Imperial and Royal Commandant of the Eighth *Corps d'Armée*, and approved by the two Governments, namely, the Pontifical and Austrian, and which, as, from and after the 1st of the ensuing month of December, they are to prescribe the competence of the respective authorities in criminal judicature and in the administration of police, may concern your Government.

[The Articles I. to VIII., as given textually above, and here recited, after which the Pontifical Commissioner thus proceeds:]

Such being the tenor of the articles agreed upon, I have, moreover, to inform you:

1. That the execution of these arrangements is to take place from the first day of the next month, December.

2. That from and after the said day those causes which may be pending, and which no longer appertain to the military jurisdiction, shall pass in their then situation and terms to the respective tribunals, judges, governors, and police authorities to whom they belong.

3. That in case of any doubt arising as to the execution of the aforesaid arrangements the matter is to be reported upon to the Commissioner here, the authorities subscribing this agreement having reserved to themselves to determine and decide upon the doubtful points that should arise.

4. That with respect to the licenses for sporting, referred to in Article VIII., no change is introduced for this year, and the new licenses are to be given from the 1st of January of the year ensuing, in such a proportionate number as shall be determined, for each province, by a special circular.

5. Finally, that from the date aforesaid—that is, from the 1st December proximo—the title of "Imperial and royal civil and military Government" is to be discontinued here, and instead thereof is to be substituted this title, "Imperial and royal command of the eighth army corps and of the troops of occupation."

You will, therefore conform to the above instructions, and I remain, &c., the Commissioner Extraordinary. CAMILLO AMICI.

BOLOGNA, Nov. 22, 1856.

PROJECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

A note is being circulated in Rome enumerating the concessions desired by a vast majority of the population. The following are the concessions: A Ministry in which the lay element shall preponderate. A Council of State of which a majority of the members shall be laymen. A Financial Council formed of members to be named by the Provincial Councils. The promulgation of a reformed civil code. The taxes to be rated and collected according to the plan followed in France. The lay delegates in the provinces to be assisted by Councillors elected by the Provincial Councils. The establishment of an urban guard and the proclamation of a general amnesty. These concessions had formerly been granted, but, unfortunately, the effect was paralyzed by various circumstances. A general belief exists in Rome that the Pope will change his Ministers, and a list was circulated on which figured the names of Cardinal DE PIETRO, the Duke MASSIMO, Prince ALDOBRANDINI, and Cardinal ALTIERI. This list shows the desire which exists to see Cardinal ANTONELLI dismissed, who in his own person unites the offices of Secretary of State, Minister of War, Prefect of the Apostolic Palace, and Librarian of the Vatican. He is, moreover, Minister of Finance, of the Interior, and of Public Works. It appears that there is a strong party in Rome composed of honorable men, but who are so timid that they fear every attempt at reform. In order to induce them to yield they are told, "If you can govern with your system so much the better." The Emperor of the French is about to withdraw his troops, and the Pontifical Government must do something. It must cause the laws to be respected, and put an end to arbitrary acts, for the laws are better than the men who administer them." A funeral service was performed in the French Church of St. Louis, at Rome, on the 30th of July, for the repose of the souls of the soldiers who fell in the Italian campaign. General COUNT DE GORZE attended it, and was accompanied by all the French officers in the garrison. The Government of the Grand Duke of Tuscany had sent a further protest to Paris and Vienna against the conduct of the Piedmontese agents in Tuscany. It reminds the Emperor of the French that VICTOR EMANUEL accepted the Dictatorship of Tuscany only during the war. The Grand Duke adds that the Piedmontese Commissioner, since the conclusion of peace, not only continues to govern Tuscany, but he has convoked a Constituent Assembly, and is employing all the means in his power to accomplish the fusion of Tuscany with the Kingdom of Sardinia. Several volunteers asked permission to return to Rome, and the Papal Government not only granted the petition, but advanced money to defray their expenses. The condition of those who have returned is said to be deplorable.

THE PERUGIA AFFAIR.

A dispatch dated Florence, July 30, says:

"The energetic efforts of the American Minister at Rome have obtained for Mr. E. W. PEARNS, from that Government, the sum of 3,425 Roman scudi, as compensation for losses in the affair of Perugia."

THE NEAPOLITAN CORN LAWS.

In consequence of the crops of corn having failed throughout the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Government had permitted the importation of wheat, oats, barley, and Indian corn, duty free.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS ABOUT ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* reiterates the statement that Piedmont formally declines entering into the Italian Confederation, if Austria forms part of it.

The funeral rites of the French and Sardinian officers who fell during the war, were celebrated at Turin on the 3d of August.

The Sardinian Commissioners at Bologna had remitted their authority to the Minister President of the Government, who had convoked the National Assembly.

The Marquis DE ASSELIO had issued a proclamation announcing his recall, recommending the people to remain tranquil, and promising in the name of King VICTOR EMANUEL, to employ every means possible to obtain the concurrence of the European Governments for accomplishing their just and reasonable wishes.

In the letter of the Emperor of the French to the Emperor of Austria, the former is said to strongly urge a reforming policy in Italy.

The Provisional Executive of Bologna had issued proposals for a loan of 10,000,000 francs, which has been taken up by the Bank of Leghorn.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* apprehends that the restoration of the former sovereigns of the Duchies will be effected by means of the mission of Count RENDEL, aided by the intrigues of France. The Sardinian Government having recalled its Commissioners from the Duchies, declines to use its influence with France to oppose the wish of the population. It is by universal suffrage that the French hope to recover the restoration, and a French division is expected to coöperate by their presence at Florence and Modena, and by thus affording protection to the new Chambers, the Deputies would feel themselves safe in voting for the return of the expelled Princes.

Letters from Florence say that GARIBALDI will probably take the command of the Tuscan Army.

Disturbances had occurred at Crema, but they are not of a political character.

The approaching marriage of the Duchess of Parma with the Prince DE CARIGNAN, VICTOR EMANUEL'S cousin, as being the only means of extrication from the labyrinth into which the difficulties of government have thrown the affairs of the Duchy is being talked of quite familiarly here. The conduct of the Duchess has been most noble throughout, and there can be no doubt that whatever steps the may propose to take, it will be for the benefit of her children and the people confided to her charge. During the last few days we have been startled by the proposition of replacing the Grand Duke of Tuscany by the new married couple, which measure would immediately smooth all difficulties. They would take the title of co-regents of Tuscany, as the Grand Duchy would still have to be regarded as a regency of the Sardinian kingdom.

La Patrie, in a letter from Turin, (1st August,) mentions an attempt to get rid of GARIBALDI by poison. He is laid up at Brescia, under care of Dr. BASSINI. Transportation has been suppressed by some unknown agency.

KOSSUTH is quietly residing at Aix-les-Bains, (Savoy,) but of Gen. KLAPKA there are no tidings.

The ferocious D'URBAN has been removed from the command of the Verona garrison, superseded by Gen. WARNEKROY.

It is stated that under all eventualities the citadel and city of Piacenza is to be granted as a defensive outpost to Piedmont, forming with Pavia its line of frontier strategy on the Po, while Lodi is to be erected into a first class fortress for the protection of Milan.

The Belgian *Independance* speaks of the confirmation of the statement that there is to be an occupation, more or less prolonged, of Italy, by a part of the French army. Besides the troops of the division Trochu, it says, charged with the occupation of Parma and Modena, the division d'Autemarre is to proceed to Rome, and the division Ulrich to Milan. France is thus to keep 50,000 men in the Peninsula.

Austria, on its side, appears disposed to maintain an army of respectable footing in Venetia.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

It is announced that the Conference at Zurich would be opened on Monday the 8th of August.

Count COLLOREDO, the Representative of Austria at the Conference, passed through Dresden on the 4th, en route for Vienna, for Zurich.

M. DESPREZ had reached Zurich on behalf of Sardinia. He first visited Paris, and had been well received by the Emperor.

M. DE BOURQUENEY had quitted Paris for Zurich, to attend the Conference, on behalf of France.

Le Nord says:

"The autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria, which Prince RICHARD DE METTERNICH began to the Emperor of the French, is the reply to one written by the latter, and sent by the Marquis DE BRETEUILLE. These are the only letters the two Sovereigns have exchanged since the conclusion of peace. M. DE BRETEUILLE is to go from Vienna to Zurich, where he will assist Baron DE BOURQUENEY at the Conference."

Austria, reports the Paris Correspondent of the *Times*, will not accept the Congress unless the bases for the settlement of the questions at issue and the future organization of Italy be adopted at the approaching Conference. The Emperor of the French is most anxious that England should take part in it, and there is little doubt that the disarming is with that view. The difficulties raised by the war are complicated enough, and it is thought that the coöperation of England would greatly facilitate their solution.

M. BENEDETTI, First Secretary to the French Embassy at Vienna arrived in Paris on the 3d from that city; and left next day, with M. DE BOURQUENEY, for Zurich. M. DE BOURQUENEY was accompanied by M. DE LA FORCE, one of the Attachés of the French Foreign office.

AUSTRIA.

General Intelligence—The Attitude of the Austrian Government.—Gratitude of an Emperor to his Subjects.

It was reported at Vienna that Baron BACH had tendered his resignation, and that the Emperor had refused to accept it.

A ministerial crisis was said to be prevalent, owing to a conflict of opinions on the question of reform.

A denial is given to a statement in the *Nord* of a pretended interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Sardinia at Villafranca.

The Vienna *Gazette* contains ordinances revoking the restrictions which were imposed on commerce and navigation on account of the war. The interdiction to export horses and mules is however maintained.

FUTURE POLICY OF AUSTRIA.

The Austrian *Gazette* has an article under the head, "What will Austria Do?" which, after alluding to the internal reforms which are contemplated by the Emperor, and remarking that the recent events have deranged the bases of external affairs, proceeds as follows:

"England presents the sad spectacle of a Government which has lost all solidity, and which floats at random between unrestrained passions, the interests of cotton manufacturers, and the disquietudes of statesmen. In order to conceal her weakness, this conservative state makes a revolutionary Propaganda, dreads all war, and laments when peace is made. Russia has retired to the extreme north, in her fortress of snows and ice. They are making fishing-lines, and they do not know who or what to catch. As for Prussia, every one has had occasion to form a judgment on her conduct.

Germany, which desired to march to the succor of Austria, has well preserved her position and her dignity. She has given to the partisans of the politics of Gotha a splendid contradiction, and to the world proof that she has lost none of her vigor; but she has been paralyzed by the unfortunate policy of her most powerful member, which did not know how to decide for itself. France has at this moment a Government which contrasts with all others in vigor. The prince who is at its head governs himself, but he governs like a man, and with all the weight which he derives from great capacity. Europe recognizes this. The most recent events have furnished to this Government new elements of force and solidity. The Emperor of the French is a man of the highest intelligence, and a statesman of the highest order. This ought to be admitted whether we share his maxims or not. There is in the Emperor neither hesitation nor uncertainty, because he knows what he wishes, and because he knows how to act at the right moment. The opposition of interests between the two States (France and Austria) is without doubt about to cease in consequence of the settlement of the Italian question, and we may expect that Austria will be able to continue on the best terms with France. The policy which in our opinion Austria ought to pursue at present is that of interest and not that of principles alone. Everywhere where she has engagements she ought to observe them faithfully, she ought especially to fulfill those which treaties impose on her in relation to her neighbors; but she ought also, and before all, to think of herself. Her confederates ought always to be able to count on her, her enemies to find her always ready; but Austria should leave others to combat for their own cause if she is not under special obligations to assist them. Austria ought no longer to submit other States to mix themselves up with her relations. She ought not to be hostile to any, to do wrong to any, or to allow any, whoever they may be, to do what may tend to her injury.

Austria ought not to turn her back to her confederates, but she can again become a good friend of her late enemies. At all events, they are loyal and brave enemies; having been face to face with us, they have learnt to respect us; they will be disposed to live in entire amity with us."

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed to the Minister of the Interior the following autograph letter:

DEAR BARON BACH: My heart has been touched by observing the numerous voluntary subscriptions by which all classes of the population have shown their eagerness to contribute in every way to supply the extraordinary wants created by the war. The patriotic gifts proffered in such great abundance; the organization of the free corps, so powerfully aided by large contributions; the eagerness which has been manifested in all directions to furnish serviceable horses for the wants of the war; the useful action of patriotic societies; and, in particular, the voluntary and meritorious care which has been lavished on the wounded, these are to me new and sensible marks of self denial and of the devotion which has always distinguished my faithful people in times of trial. I follow the impulse of my heart in expressing my most profound gratitude to all those who have taken part in these manifestations of true patriotism and humanity—manifestations innumerable, and which I shall never forget. Above all, I thank the inhabitants of Vienna, my faithful residence and capital, who from the commencement set a most brilliant example, and I charge you to make public this expression of my sentiments.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

LAXENBOURG, July 28, 1859.

FRANCE.

General Summary of News—Progress of the Disarmament—The Bank of France—State of the Bourse—Rumored Visit of the Emperor to England—Rumored Changes in the French Ministry—The Italian Question in Paris—Return of the French Army.

The Bank of France, on the 4th instant, reduced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.; and also passed a resolution to make advances to the owners of the new loan for the three next payments against the deposits of the securities.

It is stated that the Emperor would not enter Paris at the head of the troops, because the Cabinet and Privy Council urge that he would incur too much risk by exposing himself for so long a time.

Bodies of French troops were continually arriving at Marseilles from Italy.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* announces that orders had been given at the different oceanic ports to proceed immediately with the disarmament of all vessels armed or in course of arming. These orders were already being executed, and vessels which were in the roads had put back to the different ports. The disarmament had also commenced at Toulon. Orders had been given to disband all marines having served five years.

Other journals contain similar announcements.

The *Moniteur* of the 5th contains the following:

"The Emperor, who never leaves services unrewarded, has appointed Lieut. FRUHLER DARAULIAN to the post of Director of the Factories of *arms de precision*, on account of the principal part he has taken in the formation of the new system of rifled cannon since 1842."

Prince NAPOLEON had left Paris for Cherbourg.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that hitherto seamen on furlough were bound to join their ships at any time on receiving thirty days' notice, but the notice now required is reduced to five days only. The same authority says it was expected that the *Moniteur* would in a day or two publish a note in reference to the Conference which will confirm the lately announced pacific disposition of the French Government.

It is stated that the French Government had definitely resolved to employ in works of public utility the 150,000,000 francs which remain unexpended out of the late loan.

The Paris Bourse had been generally firm and animated. On the 5th there was considerable buoyancy, and the market closed at an advance of ¼ per cent. Rentes, 69.95.

The Paris correspondence of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says: "After the Emperor shall have accomplished his triumphal entry into Paris at the head of the Italian army, on the 15th of August, he will pay a second visit to London. In England he will meet the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE."

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

[illegible]

Being stated in the official Journal of this morning must yet be accepted with all reserve—the dismissal of FOULD from the Ministry of Hotel, which took place yesterday, and the nomination of WALEWSKI in his place, while TROPLONG replaces WALEWSKI at the Affaires Etrangeres. Many causes are assigned as having originated this event, which comes suddenly upon us like the thunderbolt. One of these is the aspect which has taken place in London with regard to the affairs of his son and a brochure which is said to have appeared, wherein the young man is justified in his conduct, and his father made to play so disgraceful a part that M. DE PERSIGNY, seriously annoyed at the effect produced in London by the combination of dishonor, made serious representations to the Emperor concerning it. Another, and I think more likely reason given, is the failure of the health, both moral and physical, of the minister, who for some time past has exhibited symptoms of decadence of the same description as those by which his brothers are attacked, and which necessitated his retirement from the world. This was, indeed, the reason given on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the Palace d'Industrie the other day, for the unseemly hour at which the ceremony was held. The Assembly was called at 5 o'clock in the morning, and the only motive assigned for this deviation from the general order of things was the state of health of M. FOULD, rendering it dangerous for him to be abroad while the sun was at its full height. None of these reasons may, however, be the right one. It is certain that FOULD, having a strong protection in the gratitude of the Emperor, has been enabled hitherto to bear up against his numberless enemies, and against the evil reports which have so long inundated Paris concerning him. He may at last have wearied out even that gentle power; but, whether true or false, whether his retirement from office be occasioned by his own resignation or his master's dismissal, the fact is not considered one which should be deplored.

HOW THE ITALIAN QUESTION IS REGARDED AT PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 3—6 P. M.

External agitation may or may not be subsiding in Italy, but it is certain that her political complications are on the increase. People may suppose that it will tax to the utmost the liberators of that country to carry out the clause in the Villafranca treaty respecting the restoration of the dethroned Princes. It will no doubt be effected by means of the most powerful mechanism ever invented for the establishment of absolute authority—namely, universal suffrage. You are already aware of the secret mission of Count RENDEL from the French Court to that of Sardinia for the purpose just specified. The Count was received on the 30th at Turin by the Sardinian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, as I learn on fair authority here, very plainly declared that he could not accede to the wishes of France that the Sardinian Government should employ their efforts to have the Dukes recalled, "with enthusiasm." I presume, by their late subjects. It was observed, with some reason, that to satisfy the French Government in the first instance, the Government had withdrawn the Piedmontese Commissioners from the Duchies and the Legations, but that it would be preposterous now to expect that, in addition to this, Piedmont should use her influence, conjointly with France, contrary to the wishes of the populations and the interests of Italy. After this interview Count RENDEL had an audience of the King, who, it is more than probable, held similar language to him.

You are aware that the Commissioners from the Duchies have been received by the Emperor at St. Cloud. Their reception coincided in point of time with the departure of M. RENDEL on his Italian mission. We are told that at that audience His Majesty declared that he was not the man, he, the elect of universal suffrage, who could go against the wishes of the people.

Count RENDEL was to have left Turin on the 1st for Parma, by which he opens his diplomatic circuit. He probably wished to give occasion for the election of the Modenese and Tuscan Deputies in order to make them understand how much the people will gain by restoring the dethroned Dukes, and what pleasure their doing so would afford to the Emperors of the French and Austria. It was supposed that Count RENDEL would have the benefit of the experience and tact of a few of the most active French Prefects to aid in directing the universal suffrage elections in Italy; while for the protection of the new Chambers, thus freely chosen, a division or so of the French troops now remaining in Italy would give their salutary coöperation at Florence and Modena. Under such imposing guardianship the representatives of the people might feel themselves safe in voting for the return of their Sovereigns.

I may add that M. DESPREZ has been well received by the Emperor; indeed, for that matter, His Majesty seldom sends any one away dissatisfied, sorrowful, or despondent, so far as words can console or sustain. M. DESPREZ, as you know, goes to Zurich on behalf of the Sardinian Government.

I fear that the presence of a large French force in the Italian Peninsula may strengthen the doubts of too critical persons touching the genuineness of universal suffrage generally. As it would appear that none but those who can read and write will be allowed to vote, strictly speaking the suffrage on the present occasion can hardly be termed "universal," unless, as is very doubtful, every Italian peasant is in a position to claim the "benefit of clergy." But the Austrian Government will probably have occasion, now at least, to acknowledge the benefit of universal suffrage, as well as the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena; and to all appearance "liberated Italy" will enjoy the advant

...and submitting the Continent. On the 6th, the Conference met; and resolved on the proceedings of the next day, and determined to "exhibit the determination of the Trades, in the history of the kingdom, to effect reform to the present moment." Both parties are confident of victory. The masters say they cannot get their operatives, on the other hand, they cannot get masters from all the trades unconnected with building; they boast that they will starve out the men, who have been their own tax-payers, without calling for assistance from their own or from other societies.

From the Times, Aug. 8.

It will have been gathered from the statement in the Times of yesterday that this movement, which has suddenly assumed such colossal proportions, and which now engrosses a large amount of public attention, is by no means of recent growth. In one shape or another the reduction of the hours of labor has for years been agitated for at intervals, and the consolidation of the Building Trades, as now established, for the special purpose of gaining the nine hours, has been in existence twenty months. In this league there are said to be upwards of twenty thousand skilled artisans; and by a resolution arrived at three weeks ago the laborers are now admitted as members. The business of the society is conducted by a Committee of forty-two, consisting of seven delegates contributed by each of the five trades, and as even from the laborers' ...operations embraces a circle of a few miles only round the metropolis, such towns as Croydon not being included within its scope. The trade societies, however, extend their ramifications all over the country. Many of them are in a comparatively flourishing condition, and it is understood that they will support their metropolitan brethren both with their money and their sympathy.

As the laborers have united with the tradesmen in this movement, and as their work is dependent upon and subsidiary to that of the artisans, it follows that the hours of labor, if reduced at all, must be reduced concurrently to both branches. It is presumed that a league offensive and defensive has been entered into between the artisans and the laborers, and that, if the former carry their point, they will assist the latter in enforcing the same object. The masters are particularly anxious that it should be understood that they do not require a signature to any document; but the resolutions which they have put forth in their notice of the 2d instant is rendered scarcely more distasteful to the men even than signing the obnoxious "document." By this proposition a check, or file or engagement book, with duplicate successive numbers, is to be kept by the foreman or person by whom the workmen of establishments are engaged, and the men are to pledge their words not to belong to any society which interferes with individual trade arrangements. The men regard this proposed system of entering and numbering as insulting and degrading. They state that with the organization possessed by the masters they will know the history and antecedents of every man, why he left his last employment, and all about him. If a man is dismissed by a crotchetty or tyrannical foreman, they apprehend that a black mark will be set against his name; that when he applies for a situation he will be asked for his ticket and number; that the master will then write to the Central Association to ascertain what is known about number so and so, and if he has quitted his last employer for alleged impertinence, insolence, or anything of that description, "for demanding his rights," as the men say—it will be impossible for him to obtain work again in the yard of any metropolitan builder. The answer to this ingenious argument is, that the number which any man receives will not pertain to his person, but that it calls him only while he remains in the same employment. It is not anticipated that the men will keep these numbers for a day—they may fight duels with them, and no objection will be made. To repeat, therefore, that upon a man seeking a new engagement he will be asked for his number, or that he can be identified under any number by the Central Association, is a chimera of the wildest description.

As regards the question of interfering with the free will of men in taking any work they please, the workmen admit that when there is a turn-out at any particular job, that job is "picketed." The masters say that the pickets resort to all manner of unjustifiable practices to effect their object of preventing men going to work for an establishment where a strike is on. Intimidation, they allege, is sometimes had recourse to, while the device of making the unsuspecting workman drunk is frequently practiced. The friendly men on the other hand, define the duty of the pickets to be to explain the circumstances of the strike, to reason with the man who is about to offer his services to the tabooed employer, and to use moral suasion only. After this, say they, if the man likes to go to work he is at liberty to do so, and thenceforward he is never interfered with. Which of these statements is the more correct those who have had to deal with pickets will have little difficulty in determining. Possibly there is a certain amount of truth about both of them, the conduct of the pickets varying no doubt according to the circumstances of each particular case.

Yesterday a meeting of the Committee of the Central Association of Employers was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, when a great deal of correspondence was read by the Secretary. The most perfect unanimity marked the proceedings; the necessity of firmness in the present juncture was insisted on, and all joined in expressing their readiness and ability to hold out for a considerable time. Several letters also were read from large masters in the North, stating that the work was scarce in certain districts, preparing to send up men to the assistance of the London firms. The difference of wages between town and country—6s. 6d. a day in the former and 4s. in the latter—is said to be sufficient inducement to bring a strong force of men from the provinces if they should be required. The London men, however, regard this as a sanguine view which will not be realized.

Among the large and important works in London...the victory, the progress of which will be regarded more or less by the present movement, may be mentioned the Patriotic Asylum at Wandsworth, the alterations in Baldwin's gardens, the Artillery Barracks, and numerous Government works at Deptford and Woolwich, on which at present between 5,000 and 6,000 men are employed, the Grenadier Guards' Barracks in Rochester-row, considerable alterations to the Bank of England, still heavy works at the Houses of Parliament, the Westminster Palace Hotel, the Middle Temple Library, and large warehouses in New Cannon-street, and houses in different parts of the metropolis. It is believed that in all these cases, with the exception of the Guards' Barracks in Rochester-row, an extension of time has been conceded to the builders; while in Mr. Mayne's contract for the Westminster Palace Hotel, about which a good deal of anxiety was felt by the public, there is what is called a "strike" clause, which is specially intended to provide against any emergency of this description.

The determination of the master builders, as expressed in their resolutions of the 1st inst., is to resist their works upon the new agreement with the men as soon as Messrs. Trollope & Sons have resisted their works. They do not expect a week or waiting till Messrs. Trollope's yard is full, as has been erroneously stated, but only until that firm "resume their works." Under this clause, probably, if Messrs. Trollope's painters, for example, should return to work on Monday morning in sufficient numbers to enable them to resume that branch of their business, the other builders might open their doors to painters who would go in under the new agreement; and so also with other branches of the trades. This would be a fair interpretation to put upon the clause, but we are not in a position to say whether it is one which the Central Association are prepared to adopt.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.

From the Liverpool Times, Aug. 2.

On Saturday, a man named ANDREW ADAM DAVIS, second mate of the American packet ship *Helen Foster*, was brought up at the Liverpool Police Court, charged with an assault upon two Austrian seamen. As the offence, however, took place on the Cheshire side of the river, the Liverpool magistrates had no jurisdiction. The prisoner was sent to Birkenhead, and the case remanded till to-day (Monday.) The facts of the case are these: The mate went on board the *Helen Foster* on Wednesday, and not being pleased with the way in which the Austrian seamen obeyed his orders struck one of them on the eye, threatened to ...another, and struck him with the weapon upon the head, and a third he likewise threatened and assaulted. Two of the men, fearing lest DAVIS might make good his threats, jumped overboard at half-past twelve on Thursday morning, one of them, NICHOLAS JOSEPH, after being upwards of an hour in the water, reached the land, but the other, ANTONIA FOSSI, though a good swimmer, failed in reaching the shore, and was drowned.

THE REMEDY AS PROPOSED IN PARLIAMENT.

From the London Globe, Aug. 2.

The corrupting influences of despotic power is nowhere exemplified in a higher degree than on board merchant ships on the high seas. There are so many instances of impunity that a man of only an ordinary moral nature—one who would in his household delight to inflict petty injuries and annoyances—becomes a demon on board ship, and from pinching ears and inspecting unpleasant tasks upon the members of his family, he ascends to the highest crime of felonious assault, torture, and, finally, murder. There is little chance of bringing him to justice. If, indeed, he be an English captain, in an English ship, coming into an English port, it is quite possible that he may be tried, convicted, and hanged for murder on the high seas; but if he be an American captain, in an American ship, coming to an English port, he may do almost what he likes with the crew, providing he steadily holds his hand when he passes the boundary which separates the ocean from the waters of England. Why is this? Because there is no jurisdiction in England to try Americans for offences committed on the high seas.

Last night Mr. MOSCROP MILNES drew attention to this painful subject. The evils of the present system were most conspicuous at Liverpool, where the subject has been taken up with great warmth. The people of Liverpool, however, are not alone in their desire to remove this stigma upon civilization. The American Government has expressed its wish to remedy the present "disgraceful" state of things, and there certainly is no lack of a desire on the part of our Government to cooperate to that end. But great difficulties beset the question. The territorial law of England is not competent to deal with either the slighter offences committed on board ships on the high seas, or with the graver class of offences. An American ship on the high seas is by a legal fiction a part of the American territory, just as an English ship is a part of the English territory. If a ship put into an English port, the American Minister, under the extradition treaty of 1842, may claim the offender, and in that case he would be delivered up, and sent to America for trial. But as the witnesses are required to be sent with him, and the process is very expensive, it is rarely carried into effect. The consequence is, as we have said, that brutal captains, mates and seamen, but especially the former, commit the worst atrocities with impunity, so long as they commit them on the high seas.

It would be very desirable that some remedy should be applied to a disease which assumes so frequently a character of horror, and which cannot fail to be shocking to the English as well as to the American mind. The course proposed is to extend the scope of the extradition treaty of 1842, a treaty at present to a great extent inoperative, and include those cases of murder and aggravated assaults on board ship; but there seems objections to this course chiefly as is urged by the article of the treaty itself, namely, that it is difficult, expensive, and rarely resorted to. American courts to obtain jurisdiction in the case of ...over these offenders and give the United States a concurrent jurisdiction over English seamen. A third plan, and it is that favored by the United States Government, would be to give the American Consuls jurisdiction in England over offences committed on the high seas. It is argued that as they would be obliged to call in a British barrister to act as an assessor, the jurisdiction exercised would, in fact, be English jurisdiction, but this appears to be carrying the doctrine of legal fictions to an extent not desirable. Besides, it would be treating England as the nations of the West treat Turkey; it would be an admission that the administration of justice in English courts is rightly mistrusted. Justice is purely and well-administered in England, and there is no reason for granting a capitulation to the American Government. Besides, in France the American Consuls have jurisdiction, and there the worst abuses are perpetrated. It is not uncommon for an American captain, arriving in a French port, to lodge a complaint of mutiny against the whole of his crew, and have them imprisoned, in order that they might be kept in safe custody until the master is ready to sail again. Clearly we cannot make our jails instrumental in facilitating such nefarious proceedings. The best course to adopt would probably be the second suggested—the establishment of reciprocity of jurisdiction. English law and American law are similar, and founded on the same principles. If any other country made a demand for a like reciprocity we could fairly and justly allege that the reciprocity would be all on one side, since their laws, as a general rule, are more arbitrary than ours. It is to be feared that, however much the American Government might be inclined to adopt the sensible remedy of reciprocity of jurisdiction, those who govern the American Government would prevent them from doing so; in short, that the feelings of Buncombe would be hurt were any of its citizens to come under foreign jurisdiction. By the adoption of Mr. MILNES' motion, however, the house urged and authorizes the Government to take some steps to prevent the assaults and cruelties committed on merchant seamen. The speeches of Sir GEORGE LEWIS and Sir RICHARD BETHELL show the willingness of the Government to do so; and it will not be our fault if a remedy is not applied to this crying evil.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

It appears, says a London paper, that the Board of Trade, to whom the consideration of all questions relating to telegraphic and other contracts is now referred, have commissioned Capt. GALTON, R. E., to conduct, in conjunction with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, a series of very important experiments relative to the insulation, conducting power and external covering of submarine cables required to be submerged in deep water. Mr. ROBERT BRANDON, M. P., and Prof. WHEATSTONE, are the scientific gentlemen who will act for the Government as well as for the Atlantic Company, in directing the various tests, in which they will be assisted by the staff of that Company. The inquiry will embrace a comparison between the relative values, as insulators, of India-rubber and gutta percha; the quantity of copper and the thickness of insulator best adapted for long circuits, and the specific gravity and material best suited for submersion in deep water. It is intended also that a thorough chemical examination should be made into the constituents of the various insulating media, with a view to ascertain if any, and what, decomposition is likely to take place after lengthened submersion of cables in the ocean. The results of the experiments, so far as the Government is concerned, is understood to be with a view to enable the Board of Trade to decide on the most efficient form of cable for connecting by telegraph the naval stations of this country with Gibraltar and Malta.

RUSSIA.

It is stated that the Emperor was about to undertake a journey to Odessa, where, according to the *Presse d'Orient*, he will be joined by Prince COUZA.

The Emperor had reviewed the Russian fleet at Cronstadt. The fleet consisted of 21 men-of-war, chiefly steamers, and a number of gun-boats. The screw frigate *Grand Admiral*, recently constructed in New-York, is said to have excited particular attention.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

The mails from Bombay of July 5, and Melbourne June 18, had reached England. The principal features of the news have been already received by telegraph.

At Bombay freights were rather better.

From Melbourne we learn that ships bearing in the aggregate over 150,000 ounces of gold, had sailed for England since the departure of the preceding mail.

The mutiny at Berhampore had led to Lord CANNING taking upon himself the responsibility of the crisis. An order of the day had been issued depriving the men of all legitimate grounds of complaint. The Governor General's order announces that every soldier who enlisted for the East India Company's forces shall, if he desire it, be allowed to take his discharge under the provisions of the act limiting the time of service in the army, which directs that soldiers taking their discharge shall be conveyed to England, and there finally discharged, and that in the meanwhile they shall continue to be subject to the mutiny act and the articles of war.

The Calcutta Mail of July 5, reached Aden on the 25th.

Every recruit in the Barrackpore depôt had taken his discharge under the general order.

The Fifth Europeans at Birhampore, with the exception of about 40, returned to their duty. The recusants were to be tried by Court-martial.

The rebels in Nepaul had again appeared on the Oude and Gorrukpore frontiers, driven in by starvation. Seventy of them were killed.

Exchange on London 2¼@2½.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds had shown but slight fluctuations. The market was firm on the 5th, and Consols closed at 95 @95½ for money, and 95⅛@95¼ for account.

Money was in active demand, 2½@3 ₱ cent. for first-class securities.

The Bank of England's weekly statement shows a further decrease of £132,304 in the bullion.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 2¼d Mexican Dollars, 5s. ⅝d. nominal. American Eagles, 78s. 3½d.

The *Daily News* City Article says the Funds on Friday showed a more decided tendency to improvement, owing to the fine weather, the large arrivals of specie, (nearly £900,000 in one day,) and the tranquillizing assurances from France. After rising one-quarter per cent. Consols left off about one-eighth per cent. higher than the day previous. The demand for money continuous active, both in the open market and at the Bank, and owing to the scarcity the leading discount houses have raised their allowance for money on notice to 1¼@2 per cent.

The *Times* City Article reports a very active demand for money, and increased firmness in the Foreign Exchange.

GENERAL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 6.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* says: "There has been rather a quiet tone in the market this week, buyers acting cautiously, while importers have continued to supply the demand so very freely, that in instances to effect sales a slight reduction from last Friday's rates has been submitted to; the general character of the business is all useful descriptions has, however, been that of steadiness, so that it is difficult to alter the quotations of American descriptions." Some authorities quote a decline of 1-16d.@⅛d. in some cases, on the commoner qualities, while for other descriptions prices are barely maintained. Sales of the week 46,300 bales, including 3,670 to speculators and 5,700 for export. On Friday the market closed steadily, with sales of about 7,000 bales, (1,500 on speculation and for export,) at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7¼d.; Middling, 7¼d.; Fair Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling, 6 15-16d. The stock on hand is estimated at 667,500 bales, including 502,910 American.

At Manchester the market is generally quiet, but prices are steady and firm. The demand for India goods is languid.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SYMES & Co. report continued dullness, with the weather, on the whole, favorable for the harvesting. Flour slow of sale at previous rates, viz: 11s.@11s. 3d. ₱ central. Wheat very dull, at a decline of 2d.@3d. Western red, 7s. 4d.@8s. Western white, 8s.@8s. 6d. A small lot of new white Baltimore was offered at 12s. 6d., but found no buyers. Corn very dull. European is freely offered of rather coarser rates; mixed and yellow 5s. 6d.@6s. 1d.; white 7s.@7s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. RICHARD, AMIRA & Co., and others, report more doing in Beef, but prices generally 2s. 6d. lower, the stock being heavy and holders offering freely. Pork continues nominal in price. Some very prime Albergers fetched 90s. Bacon dull but unchanged. Lard rather more inquired for at 54s.@56s. Tallow in some speculative request at 56s. for Butchers' Association.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet, at 27s.@27s. 6d. for Pots, and 28s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar closes weak at rather lower prices. Coffee quiet but firm for goods. Rice in fair demand, but prices for soft grain descriptions 3d.@6d. lower. Bark—Sales of Baltimore, 6s. 9d.—none now offering under 7s.; Philadelphia, 8s. 3d.@9s. 6d. Fish Oils quiet and unchanged. Linseed in moderate demand, at 29s. 9d.@29s. Resin steady, at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. for common. Spirits of Turpentine rallied slightly early in the week, but receded again. Sales of the week 1,000 bbls., at 34s.@33s. Tea inactive but unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report the COAL market dull at barely previous rates. White American WHEAT 42s. @45s.; Red, 40s.@42s.; FLOUR, 26s.@29s. IRON steady. Rails £6 5s.; Bars, £6@£6 5s.; Scotch Pig, quiet at 52s. 6d. SUGAR quiet, and prices rather in favor of buyers. COFFEE steady, notwithstanding large supplies. RICE—public sales passed off with spirit, at ¼d.@¾d. advance. LINSEED CAKES, quiet. FISH OILS quiet. SPERM, £92@£93. LINSEED, quiet at 30s. 6d. RICE inactive. RAPESEED flat and lower. TALLOW steady at 55s. for P. Y. C. [illegible] for American. The Quiet, Common Congou, 12½c.

NAVAL STORES—No Circular received.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows:

"There is no particular change to notice in the market for American securities. There has been a steady demand during the past week, and some considerable purchases of the United States Five per Cents., Pennsylvania Five per Cents., and Virginia Five and Six per Cent. Bonds for investment. With the exception of the Panama Seven per Cent. Sterling Bonds, which continue in great request and are very scarce, the prices of railroad bonds are, in a great measure, nominal."

United States 6 ₱ cent. bonds, 1868	6⅛@6¼
United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1874	97½@98
Alabama 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	75 @77
Kentucky 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	93 @94
Maryland 5 ₱ cent Street Bonds	97 @98
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Street Bonds	103 @103
Mississippi 5 ₱ cent. Union Bank Bonds	14 @16
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. Stock, 1860	98 @102
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	93 @94
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1867	85 @86
South Carolina 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868	98 @97
South Carolina 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1888	98 @97
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. bonds, 5-vers	90 @92
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1867	94 @96
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1880	84 @86
Boston 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1859	99 @97
Boston 6 ₱ cents., 1860	99 @97
Illinois Central 7 cent., 1875	82 @84
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent., 1870	79 @80
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent. Freeiands, 1860	87 @88
Illinois Central Shares	dis. 24 @25
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents., 1869	82 @84
Michigan Central Shares	40 @45
New-York Central 7 ₱ cent., not Convts. 1863	85 @86
New-York Central 7 ₱ ct., Convertible, 1864	82 @84
New-York Central Shares	92 @93
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cents. 2d Mortgage	85 @88
New-York and Erie Shares	5 @ 9
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st Mortgage, 1883	101 @102
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 2d Mortgage, 1895	97 @98
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ ct. 1st Mort., 1880	89 @91

FROM ARIZONA.

The Silver Mines of the Territory—Statements of Writers—Fiction and Fact—Mining Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, A. T., Sunday, July 24, 1859.

Since the acquisition of Arizona, much has been written and much read about the riches of silver mines. WARD'S *Mexico* is considered authority; and when he says that a piece of pure silver was found weighing 2,700 pounds, and it is known that the identical piece of silver is now in existence in the archives of the Spanish Government, it is not surprising that much confidence is placed in his statements. In addition to this fact, he was an officer of the British Government, sent out to make a report on the "riches of Mexico."

WARD says that "proceeding northward we come to a spot the most famous in the world for its product in silver, the mines of *Arauzuna*." It was here the pure silver was found; the exact place has not yet been discovered, yet it is supposed to be near this place—as the Spanish records now show that silver was taken from the mountains in this neighborhood in a pure state. Don DOMINGO ASMENDI paid duties on one piece weighing 275 pounds, and the King's officers brought suit and recovered duties (one-fifth) on over 4,000 pounds, which was taken from the mountain pure.

Count BOULBON, an adventurous Frenchman, endeavored to find the exact place where this pure silver was found, but without success. Had he confined his energies to the discovery and working of silver mines, there is no knowing what vast riches he might have acquired; but in an "evil day" he was carried off by the Pillibuster excitement and his fate has become, with WALKER and CRABBE, a matter of history. His idea was, that this "rich country" was in the Santa Cruz Mountains, some twenty-five miles from Fort Buchanan, and about the same distance from this place, being about north from Arizpa, a rich mining district.

There is no doubt that many of the reports in relation to the rich workings are exaggerated, yet it is no more remarkable than some of the *actual* workings in California, or, in fact, than the result of the working of the Heintzelman vein in the Cerro Colorado Mountains, owned and worked by the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company. Twenty tons of ore in *one pile* have been taken out, yielding in the rude and wasteful manner of reducing $1,000 to the ton; and I am informed by Mr. LATHROP, the Director, that in places fifty to seventy-five pounds have been found worth $25,000 to a ton, or within 20 per cent. of being pure silver Why doubt the Spanish reports if such as these are actually true?

Next to WARD'S, WILSON'S *Mexico and its Religion* is an authority; yet while WILSON exposes some of the romance of PRESCOTT, he falls into many errors from taking hearsay rather than observation. He says of its agricultural resources, in speaking of its silver mines, "lying as they do in the midst of the finest agricultural district, and where the climate is as attractive as its mineral riches." Now this is not so, and a statement like [it is liable to misleademigrants] who look to agriculture rather than mining. There is hardly a foot of land in Sonora or Arizona that can be cultivated without irrigation, a process which will never be adopted to any extent by American farmers. The stock raising, was it not for the thieving Apaches, would be a good business, there is no doubt, and really there is no finer grazing country in the world. Yet much of the grazing is many miles from water, so that once a day cattle must be driven from ten to twenty miles to water. What say you to that, Ohio and Illinois farmers?

There is no doubt that silver mining will soon be a successful business here; but farming never. The country will not support a mining population, and supplies must be brought from California and the older States.

The first mine in Arizona worked to any extent since the working of the Spaniards, was the Stevenson mine near El Paso. In a future letter I will try, as I journey along, to give your readers some idea of silver mining and the various processes of extracting silver. It is well understood that we Americans have a very limited knowledge of the art of mining silver or extracting it. B.

TUBAC, A. T., Thursday, July 28, 1859.

The Apaches are getting honest. Most of the mules stolen from the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company have been returned by a chief known as CHEES. They were stolen by a thieving band commanded by one PARTE. CHEES came upon them on the San Pedro, took them away and delivered them up to Col. REEVE at Fort Buchanan. The excuse PARTE made was that he thought the animals belonged to Mexicans. This, however, is doubted.

While obtaining the mules was of great advantage to the Sonora Company, it is of more importance as evidence that at least a portion of the Apaches are inclined to live up to the treaty. With a strong military force they may do it; but without it I would have no confidence in the Indians' honesty.

Lieut. MOWRY left some days since for California, where he goes on business connected with the Indian Department. He returns here before the election. He will be returned as delegate without opposition.

In a letter published June 30 in the TIMES, Col. TITUS' name was mentioned as bringing into the Territory a company of settlers. Col. T.'s friends think the letter spoke of him in a disrespectful manner. Your correspondent had no such intention. Since Col. T. arrived here he has been actively engaged in mining, in exploring and opening old and new workings, and has really done more than any individual to develop the country. He has now some of the best mines in the country, and I believe is on his way out with plenty of material for working them. He is a man of great energy and enterprise.

ARMY NEWS.

The Expedition against the Sioux at the North.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, MIN., Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

The expedition under Brev. Maj. T. W. SHERMAN, of the Second Artillery, against the Sioux Indians inhabiting the head waters of the Minnesota and the Red river of the North, has just returned to Fort Ridgeley. This large body of troops composed of Maj. SHERMAN'S Light Company of Artillery, and four companies of Infantry under Capt. D. DAVIDSON, with six field pieces, has marched over five hundred miles of country since May, visited all the bands of Sioux to the north of us, besides escorting Col. CULLEN, the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, to the Tanctonais country. Col. CULLEN was turned back in April by these bands, who refused him permission to pass through their country. Col. ABERCROMBIE, commanding at Fort Ridgeley, promptly responded to he call of the Superintendent for troops, and this expedition was at once ordered into the field. It has been well timed, and the impression made upon these bands of hostile Indians will secure our settlements from further disturbance for some time to come. The expedition visited the spot of so much interest at present, lying between Lake Traverse and the Big Stone Lake—the waters of the former flowing North, and of the latter flowing South. A canal connecting Lake Travers and the Minnesota, is said to be perfectly practicable, the distance being only 1,200 yards between them.

In conformity to orders from the War Department, the Infantry companies have been detached to their stations on the Platte. The following is a list of the officers of the command:

Brev. Maj. T. W. Sherman, Second Artillery, commanding.
Capt. Davidson, Second Infantry, commanding Infantry Battalion.
Asst.-Surg. R. W. Crawford, Medical Staff.
Lieut. John Shiss, Quartermaster.
Lieut. W. C. Comstock, Adjutant.
Capts. Steele, Sully, Henderson, and Davis.
Lieuts. Tyler, Livingston, Bond, and Conrad.

Col. CULLEN, the Superintendent, with Judge PRITCHARD, Indian Agent, have arrived at this place. The Colonel distributed annuities to some 3,000 Indians at the Yellow Medicine Agency, in presence of the troops. X.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Matter of the Application of Anna J. Haggerty.—This case came on this morning, pursuant to adjournment. Mrs. Haggerty was not present. The respondent and the respective counsel, with a large array of witnesses and other interested persons were, however, in attendance from an early hour, evidently eager to watch the progress of this singular case.

When the hour for proceeding arrived, Mr. SHAFFER, Mrs. Haggerty's counsel, applied for a postponement of the hearing. He read an affidavit of Mrs. Haggerty, stating that she had given birth to a child on the 1st of August; that while still suffering from illness, she was compelled to appear in Court on the 15th; that the excitement of the examination produced a relapse from the effects of which she is still suffering; that in consequence of such illness she was unable to have witnesses subpœnaed, and therefore desired an adjournment.

Mr. FOGARTY, of counsel for the Rev. Dr. Cummings, strenuously opposed the motion, on the ground that he had some thirty witnesses in Court who would prove the true history of the proceeding.

Justice INGRAHAM decided that the testimony on the part of Dr. Cummings should be proceeded with, reserving to Mrs. Haggerty the right to introduce further testimony at a future time. To accommodate Mr. Shafer's engagements in another Court, however, the case was put over until 12 o'clock.

At this hour the examination of Dr. Cummings himself was commenced. He testified that he never knew the boy in question; that the boy had never been in his house; the rooms on the second floor in witness' house in Twenty-ninth-street were never locked; the other rooms were also generally unlocked; the room on the third story over the hall-door was occupied by Mary Ward, one of his domestics; he never had a boy in his house; he had never had any conversation with Mrs. Haggerty at the time the writ was served upon him, witness stated that he knew a man named Haggerty, but said Haggerty turned out to be a different person; he was glad to make this statement, as it had been said that he had contradicted himself; witness had never been with Archbishop Hughes or any one else to Mrs. Haggerty's; witness contradicted the statements of Mrs. Haggerty and her son, point blank, in nearly every particular.

On the cross-examination witness said that Mr. Brown and a rather good looking man served the writ upon him; witness was in a hurry at the time, having to attend a marriage; at first he stated that he knew nothing about the Haggertys, but after some remarks, he remembered that his Society had relieved a family named Haggerty, and he would call a gentleman, the Vice-President of that Society, a Mr. Gahagan, who would explain the matter; he stated it was probable the Society had a boy named Haggerty in their charge, and if such boy was in their charge he should be delivered up. The witness could readily understand how Brown understood that he had alluded to the boy in question, as he did not know the difference himself till the next day. Witness had no idea of concealment in the matter; he never had any children in his house, nor had any one else to his knowledge; when he spoke about the boy Haggerty, he supposed it was a boy that was in the Asylum; there was a boy in the Asylum named Haggerty, and he sent a messenger to look at him, and his messenger returned that the boy in the Asylum and the boy in question, were not the same. Witness had not heard anything about the boy since the writ was served; he wished he had; he had conversed with the Rev. Mr. Doyle about the Haggertys, and found that the Society had assisted a family named Haggerty, but he knew nothing about the Haggertys in question; the domestics of witness had told him something about a woman calling, and saying something about a double-headed eagle, but it was after the service of the writ; there was no tree-boxed within twenty feet of his house on the one side and forty feet on the other.

Catherine Ryan and several other servants of Dr. Cummings were examined and testified that no such boy as young Haggerty was ever in the house. They also deposed that Mrs. Haggerty came there and called herself the double-headed eagle.

A witness who visited Mrs. Haggerty this morning, was produced, and testified that she had about an hour before talked to him in a wild and incoherent manner about her father, the Emperor of Russia.

Letters were also offered in evidence, written by Mrs. Haggerty to the Emperors of Russia and France, about her son.

Several priests were also examined and corroborated the testimony of Dr. Cummings; after which the case was adjourned until Friday at 11 o'clock.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Joshua Atkins et al. vs. August Horsman.—This was an action against the defendant as consignee by the plaintiffs as owners of the ship *Sith Spray*, for freightage.

The complaint alleges that on the 12th of May last the plaintiff took on board their ship, at Rotterdam, Holland, eighteen casks of wine, which they brought to the City of New-York, consigned to the defendant, who, as such consignee, was liable for freight, but who had not paid it; in all 604 with interest.

On trial, it did not appear that the wine was ever delivered to the consignee, only having been delivered on the dock, and for that reason the Court held that the defendant was not liable, and dismissed the complaint.

THE WOOL TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, during the past week, there has been less activity in all kinds of Wool. The demand from manufacturers and dealers has been restricted. The firmness of the principal holders has tended to check it. The reported receipts have amounted to 1,440 bales Domestic and 326 bales Foreign. These figures indicate a noticeable falling off, as compared with the previous week's receipts, which were 2,199 bales Domestic and 1,317 bales Foreign. There has also been, however, a diminution in the extent of the reported sales, which have not exceeded 75,000 lbs. *Domestic Fleece*, chiefly at from 33c.@50c. for very common to full blood, and 57½c.@62½c. for choice selected lots; 35,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, No. 1 to extra, at 30c.@50c.; 100 bales unwashed and washed Smyrna on private terms; 100 bales Mestiza also on private terms; 5,000 lbs. washed Peruvian at 25c.; and 25 bales washed Donskai at 18½c. ₱ lb.... In Troy, N. Y., 45,000 lbs. Wool changed hands at full rates.....In Albany, N. Y., 8,000 lbs. Pulled Lambs', and some fine Fleeces, were sold on private terms.....In Boston, a fair demand prevailed at firm prices, with sales of 150,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, 352 bales Cape, 78 bales African, 20 large bales fine German, 10,000 lbs. fine Australian, and 522 bales Mediterranean and South American.....In Philadelphia, Eastern manufacturers have been purchasing to some extent, and the total sales have been 135,000 lbs. Domestic, including 30,000 lbs. fine Washington County, Penn., at 38c. @62c., cash; 25,000 lbs. full-blood, 55c., cash; 10,000 lbs. three quarters blood, 51c.@52c., cash; 20,000 lbs. half do., 47c., cash; 3,000 lbs. half and three-quarters do., 50c., cash; 2,000 lbs. common and one-quarter blood, 40c.@43c., cash; 4,000 lbs. medium, 37c.@42c., cash; 18,000 lbs. common, 32c.@40c., cash; 2,000 lbs. Merino Pulled, 44c.@44½c., cash; 5,000 lbs. No. 1 Pulled, 36½c., cash.....The advices from the West since our last have reported no important transactions, buyers having generally purchased all that was available, and withdrawn for the season.

WOOL GROWING IN TEXAS.

We have received the following communication, in reference to sheep raising and wool growing in Texas, from Messrs. HOFFMAN, IRELAND & KENT, of this City, who have extensive business connections with that State:

"Having acquired possession of some facts with regard to raising sheep in Texas, through the kindness of a gentleman long established in that line of business, and our own personal observation, we beg leave to offer, through your paper, the following remarks for the benefit of parties interested in the Wool trade in the Northern States. Among the many advantages which the growing of Wool in Texas presents over those of other States, are the following: In the sheep-growing counties, which are principally situated in the western and northwestern portions of the State, the climate is remarkably adapted to the health and habits of sheep, being dry and warm, thus, for the greater portion of the year, superseding the necessity of sheltering them. The most of the country being hill-side and rolling prairie land, the diseases incident to sheep fed in low, moist and marshy grounds, such as foot rot, scab and liver-rot, are almost unknown. Grazing lands can be purchased at from $1 to $3 per acre, but parties not prepared to buy may (by the liberality of our revered Uncle Sam, not Governor SAM, though he is not illiberal,) avail themselves of the thousands of unoccupied acres which await purchasers. It has been the policy of interested persons to run down Texas Wool, by asserting even the quality of Wool deteriorated in the Southern country. It is well known, however, that Mr. CHAMBERS, of Memphis, Texas, took the premium at the World's Fair, London, for the superior quality of his Wools. Many of the most growing portions of Texas and in nearly as high latitude as Memphis. The cost of keeping sheep in Texas is limited to the purchase of salt for their occasional use, tar for the cure of occasional wounds, &c., and sheds to protect them from north winds. We have seen a letter from one of the most extensive sheep raisers in Texas, who makes the following remarks in regard to increase: "In May, 1856, I had some 1,500 sheep and lambs all told. Had I not sold or killed any lambs or wethers, I should have been able to count over 4,000 at the end of May, 1859. From this it will be seen that I have more than doubled the number of my sheep in two years. Meanwhile the increase in the amount of Wool has more than trebled, as the following will show:

In May, 1856, I sheared	2,500 lbs.
In May, 1857, I sheared	5,100 lbs.
In May, 1858, I sheared	8,000 lbs.

And this after selling and killing nearly 400 wethers, and without purchasing a single animal. When it is taken into consideration that the quality of my Wool has been materially improved by breeding from no other than pure Merino bucks from the best flocks of France and Vermont, it may safely be set down that while the quantity of Wool has more than trebled in two years, its value has fully quadrupled. It is generally acknowledged that, though not quite so remunerative for the *first year*, it is ultimately more profitable to raise sheep from superior breeds, in fewer numbers, than to purchase large quantities of inferior stock even at low prices. The foregoing facts, though but slightly and imperfectly touched upon, combine to prove that Texas is one of the finest countries for sheep-raising in the world, and it will deserves the consideration of Northern young men, to direct their industry, enterprise and capital to this most remunerative, but hitherto much neglected, branch of business. We will merely add that the climate is perfectly healthy, and free from epidemics. Railroads are being constructed, and every facility is in progress to develop the interests of Texas."

WOOL-GROWING IN NEW-MEXICO.

One of our latest Kansas exchanges—in reporting further receipts of nearly 100,000 lbs. of Wool—remarks: "This branch of trade is greatly increasing in importance, and bids fair shortly to become the most lucrative article of import from the West. We know of capitalists who have gone to New-Mexico for the express purpose of going into the Wool trade, and have engaged the services of experienced men to carry on the business on an extensive scale. Next year's receipts will probably more than double those of this year."

WOOL CLIP OF INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* estimates the amount of Wool, which has been sold in Indiana this season, at 10,000,000 lbs., at an average of 45c. ₱ lb., or equal to $4,500,000, for the whole clip.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The mails by the *City of Baltimore*, *Saxonia* and *Asia*, bring us later advices from the London Colonial Wool Sales, reporting a lively competition at very well-sustained prices, up to and including the 9th of August.... The private sales in London, Liverpool, and the Provincial markets generally were less extensive, the demand having been checked by the firmness of holders.... Of the public sales of Wool at Liverpool, which commenced on the 27th of July, and terminated on the 3d of August, Messrs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Parkrow, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Europe—Africa, Prussia and Canada.....2½ P. M.
For South and East by Rail Road.....12 M.
Western Rail Road Mail.....8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 6½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Fulton*, leaves the Washington; will close at this New-York Post-office to-morrow, Aug. 20, at 12½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Asia* at this port, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., we have European intelligence two days later. There is nothing of striking interest. The session of the British Parliament was approaching its close. The deliberations were, however, of exclusively local importance. The appointment of the Hon. JAMES WILSON to the Chancellorship of the Indian Exchequer was announced. The monster steamship *Great Eastern* was on the verge of completion, the contractors having fixed the 18th inst. for delivering the ship to the proprietors. The strike of the London journeymen builders continued, and had become general. Much feeling is excited upon the issue, but public sympathy appeared to lean to the side of the employers, who express their determination to concede nothing. The meeting of the Zurich Conference was fixed for 8th of August. The Plenipotentiaries were hastening to Switzerland; the Sardinian Envoy, M. DESAMBROIS, who took Paris in his way, having met with a warm and friendly reception at the hands of the French Emperor. From Italy there is nothing decisive. GARIBALDI, who is spoken of as the commander of the army of Central Italy, was ill, rumor states, from the effects of poison. The ports of Naples had been declared free for the introduction of breadstuffs. The later news from India and Australia by this arrival lacks interest.

Dates from Rio extend to July 9, and from Buenos Ayres to June 26. There is nothing of interest from Brazil. On the River Platte the preparations for war continue, but no active hostilities have occurred. The Buenos Ayreans have 5,000 men ready to invade the Argentine State of Santa Fe, while the defensive force of URQUIZA is variously rated from 2,000 to 20,000 men.

MONS. BLONDIN on Wednesday successfully performed his promised feat of carrying a man across Niagara River on his shoulders. Mr. COLBURN, BLONDIN'S agent, was the adventurous individual who submitted to the experiment. The performance was witnessed by an immense crowd, and is to be repeated.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize last evening for want of a quorum, and the President, Alderman MCSPEDON, declared it adjourned to the first Monday in September.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the Comptroller was directed to purchase the lot No. 180 Clinton-street, for the use of Hose Company No. 11. The contract for constructing a new lookout on Essex Market Police-tower, was awarded to CARPENTER & VANDENVOORT. The Mayor, in vetoing a resolution directing that the house of Engine Company No. 8 should be repainted, stated that the cost of repairing public buildings last year amounted to $70,000. This he thought excessive, and advised more economy. The Board adjourned to the first Monday in September.

MR. TORREY, the chemist, goes to Croton Lake to-day, under the direction of the Croton Board, to make further investigations into the cause of the unpleasant taste of the water. It is doubtful whether Dr. CHILTON gets his report ready this week.

The Richmond Grays took a final leave yesterday afternoon of the City, returning to Richmond by the evening train over the New-Jersey Railroad. In the afternoon a handsome collation was served up for them and their friends at the City Arsenal. The Third and Seventh Companies of National Guards acted as the escorts.

The *habeas corpus* case instituted by Mrs. HAGGERTY to recover possession of her son FRANCIS O. J. D. HAGGERTY, alleged to be detained by the Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, was proceeded with to-day, before Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court. The testimony of Dr. CUMMINGS himself was taken. He contradicted the petitioner and her corroborative witness in nearly every important particular. Other witnesses were also examined, their testimony tending to impeach the petitioner's sanity. Mrs. HAGGERTY herself was not in Court, being prevented from attending by ill health. The cause was finally adjourned for further evidence.

Coroner HORTON held an inquest in Brooklyn, yesterday, on the body of ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, supposed to have been killed on Wednesday night, by her son-in-law, ROBERT TOLT, at their residence, corner of Atlantic and Willow streets. The jury, after a full examination of the case, rendered a verdict that death was caused by apoplexy, superinduced by intemperance.

It is now stated that the project of erecting a new Plymouth Church in Brooklyn has been abandoned, and that the Trustees have decided to enlarge the present edifice.

HARRIET STEVENS, whose parents reside on Myrtle-avenue, near Ryerson-street, Brooklyn, died yesterday from injuries received the day previous, by her clothes taking fire.

During the excitement following a slight accident at the Fulton Ferry last evening, a thief picked a gentleman's pocket of a pocket-book containing a small sum of money and papers of considerable value.

Sales were effected yesterday of only 600 bales Cotton at former prices. Flour was in good demand, and was somewhat firmer. Wheat and Corn were depressed. Pork was more active. Lard was in request. Beef, Coffee, Molasses and Rice were quiet. Sugars attracted more attention. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

THE SOUTH VS. KANSAS.—The *Southern Guardian*, a paper published at the capital of South Carolina, intends to be true to its name. It informs its readers that "Kansas has adopted a Constitution, and will probably pray for admission into the Union." This statement is not strictly correct. Kansas, by her Convention, has framed a Constitution, which she will probably adopt, so soon as her people shall have an opportunity to vote upon it. That she will "pray for admission into the Union" is more than "probable." There can be no doubt of it.

"The next question to be considered," says the *Southern Guardian*, "is, will she be admitted?" If that paper should address the question to us, we should find no difficulty in rendering a prompt reply in the affirmative. But the inquiry is evidently propounded to the chivalry of the Palmetto State. And in order to enlighten their understandings, if not to quicken their prejudices, it informs its readers that Kansas has omitted to take a census; that she has ignored the Fugitive-Slave bill, and that if admitted she will carry out her doctrine of not recognizing property in slaves. In consideration of these enormities, the *Southern Guardian* "hopes the South will be firm and united in opposition to her admission."

Vain hope! The South has already had enough of Locomptonism. She will make no opposition, but allow Kansas to come in peaceably. That, the *Southern Guardian* may rely upon.

The South will probably remember that Oregon was admitted without a census, and that Congress, in the exercise of a similar discretion, can dispense with a census in respect to Kansas. But apart from the merits or demerits of the case, all parties are tired of the subject. The Democracy perceive that they can gain nothing by reviving the exciting topics of the past three years, and are quite too wary to attempt anything of the kind. A few extreme Southern politicians are alone in the hope or wish to stir up the ashes of the Kansas fires. Indeed, it is doubtful if a single objection will be uttered when the Constitution of that new State is presented for the action of Congress.

Austria and Europe.

The Austrian Government evidently does not agree in opinion with those good people whose hatred of NAPOLEON III., and of France, leads them to insist that the peace of Villafranca has left Austria stronger than ever in Italy and in Europe. FRANCIS JOSEPH, through his most official organ, the *Austrian Gazette*, is dealing with the actual position of his own Imperial house, and of Austria, in a style which ought to make the dead METTERNICH turn in his grave. For the first time in history, an Austrian Emperor is discussing the causes and consequences of his own defeat in the face of his own people and of the whole world. The young Kaiser knows that he has been beaten; that the policy on which he was taught by his masters in statecraft to rest the glory and the grandeur of his Empire, has given way at every point; that his army has been humbled and his throne itself endangered. Knowing this, he is determined that his people shall know it too; that Austria shall for the first time look her position fairly in the face; find out, if possible, why she has failed, and seek a safer pathway for the future. A better use the Austrian Emperor could hardly make of his misfortunes; and if the language now used by his representatives and mouthpieces shall be translated into the future of Austrian policy, it may well be that the war of 1859 will make Austria stronger than she ever yet has been, though in a sense wholly different from that of the cavilers who moan over the ending of that war as if it were the death-warrant of liberty and of Italy.

On the 3d of August, the *Austrian Gazette* passed all Europe in review; and taking note of the foreign relations of Austria uttered what may fairly be considered as the present Imperial programme of Austrian diplomacy. "The whole of Europe must see," said the Austrian journal, "that the events of the last ten years could hardly fail to produce their effect upon Austria. The strange attitude taken up by her friends in the midst of a dangerous war, and the perfectly original way in which peace was concluded, have moved everybody to put this question to himself: 'What will Austria do now?'" Upon this hint the *Gazette* proceeds to its task. The "friends who took up a strange attitude" are dealt with sharply enough. England fares worst of all at the hands of the nation beloved of Tories. "Great Britain," we are told "presents the pitiable spectacle of a Government which has lost all fixity of purpose; and floats at random between the wildest passion, the interest of cotton-spinners, and the little anxieties of statesmen. To hide her real weakness, this Conservative State makes a revolutionary propaganda, is afraid of every war, and cries out at the making of peace." Saving the tone of contempt which pervades this picture of his ancient ally, it must be owned that FRANCIS JOSEPH has here done little more than justice to the part played by England since the opening of the Italian question between himself and NAPOLEON III. As for Russia, says the Kaiser, "this Power has withdrawn into the far North, and there among her fortresses of snow and ice is weaving very artful nets, though for what or for whom it is not yet easy to see." Prussia is dismissed with a single haughty and scornful sentence. "As for Prussia, everybody has already made up his mind about her." France and Italy are the only States in whom Austria can repose any confidence. "Austria," the *Gazette* announces, "will not turn her back on her old confederates; but she may become the good friend of her old foes. They were, at least, loyal and brave enemies; they met us face to face, and learned to appreciate us; they will be glad to live with us in peace and friendship." From this account taken of the different attitudes of the European Powers towards Austria, FRANCIS JOSEPH goes on to draw some very sage conclusions. "The chief of the Empire recognizes the fact that his principal mission in the future must be to favor the work of peace, and to introduce into the administration and legislation of the State *reforms corresponding to the aspirations of our age.*" Here is, indeed, the deluge which was to follow the death of that wily old diplomatist who called himself the "Provost-Marshal of Europe," and boasted that he had forever vanquished the "insurrection of '89!" The head of the HARSBURGS plagarizing the parvenu Emperor of the French is a spectacle not less amazing than the sudden peace of Villafranca itself. "The old alliances of the legitimate sovereigns," says the Kaiser, "are broken up; the old bonds which united them have lost their force. *Every great State in these days must count upon itself; weigh the elements of its own strength, group them and fortify them.* This is true of all States, but most true of us, *who for the first time in immemorial years have found ourselves completely alone; who have suffered great losses, and who must repair those losses in ourselves and by ourselves.*" The Treaties of Vienna are thus solemnly thrown to the winds at Vienna itself. The Holy Alliance is solemnly buried in the spot where it was born; and Austria bends to the spirit of the age.

The capture of Mantua—the destruction of that vast intrenched camp of Verona, could hardly have wrung from Austria concessions more full of promise than these for the future of Italy. If the Austrian Emperor has really learned the lessons he here sets forth, the day of Austrian intervention in the affairs of the Italian peninsula is passed away forever. It will be a work of time, doubtless, to bring these admissions to fruit in the complete liberation of all Italy from Austrian interference; but Austrian domination in Italy stands confessed by the Emperor of Austria himself, an anachronism and an impossibility. Alone in Europe, Austria can maintain herself henceforth only by grouping and developing the elements of her internal strength. She is no longer the warder of a system; no longer the defender of "legitimate ideas" against the revolutionary current of the times.

The Europe of 1815, which sent her into Italy, is a ghost fast fading into air. For that Europe Austria can neither suffer nor sin any more. If she attempts again to encroach upon Italy, it must be in her own name and not as the representative of European order; and any such encroachment will bring down upon her such an European tempest as overtook Russia in 1854; as would have overtaken France to-day had France gone to war to win Savoy, or to annex Belgium by force. Here, at least, is one immense result of the Italian campaign of NAPOLEON III., of which it is literally impossible to overestimate the significance and the value, alike to the progress of Europe and to the freedom of Italy. In assuming her present attitude, Austria admits that she stands, even in Venetia, on a basis altogether different from that on which her dominion there reposed six months ago. A war in the Tyrol was a war with Germany in June, 1859. In August, 1859, such a war would be a war with Austria alone. Whatever may be the immediate issue of the conferences of Zurich, this advantage, won to the cause of nationality and of reason, will make itself felt for good throughout the whole future history of mankind.

A Plea for Light and Air.

The month of August, which empties our school-houses and our churches of their usual inmates, fills them with all manner of painters and cleansers, with carvers and gilders, and "cunning artificers, skilled to work in purple and in blue, in fine linen and in crimson." It is the time of washing and painting and adorning. But before the artisans of ornament, the carpenter and the mason should go into nine-tenths of these buildings and make way for those best ornaments, the light and the air of heaven. The question of ventilation which knocks so loudly at the doors and windows of our homes, is still more imperative in our great public edifices, and especially in our houses of worship and our schools.

There are many churches in this City, "exceeding fair to see," and a perpetual joy to the pew-holders who possess them, in which no man can possibly keep himself awake through the Sunday's services without doing violence to his whole bodily system. And this not through any default of the pulpit. It is true that in many cases this moral battery diffuses a sadly slight and sluggish current; and that many "dusty velvets have much need of men." But this is not our present meaning. The temples of Morpheus, with which we are dealing now, are temples in which Morpheus makes his worship imperative. The air of them is full of poppies; the echoes of the preacher's voice, were he another BOANERGES, must perforce die upon the loaded atmosphere into a soft and drowsy hum. The broad windows filter from the light, as it passes through their many, glimmering spaces, all the rays most grateful and most quickening to the eye. In many a nook and corner of the building the analyst might find hovering in August the very air which crept in through some scanty wicket in January. To the worshippers assembled in these churches fasting and feasting are alike. Their lungs and nerves rebel against attention, sympathy, interest, all the higher operations of the mind and heart. All conditions, save the mere absence of comfortable lounges to recline upon, conspire to put them to sleep, and make the hours of religious service pass away in a wretched struggle against nature, which ill consorts with the mood of real worship. Light and air are the earthly leaven needed to quicken the bread of spiritual truth. Give these to our churches, and preachers and people both will find their stated service marvellously inspired.

But if the fashion of the hour must domineer yet awhile over our ecclesiastical architecture, and give us the dimness without the grandeur, the gloom without the glory of the mediæval cathedral, in the petty fabrics which we delight to baptize with high-sounding names there is no such convention, we believe, in favor of cramped and stifling school-rooms. There is no special precedent which should forbid our boring windows in those vast packing boxes into which we thrust our young Americans; crushing them by thousands into spaces in which hundreds would find themselves but ill at ease. No man can visit one of our larger school-houses, no matter how interesting or important may be the occasion which carries him there, without feeling himself soon oppressed by the most uncomfortable sensations. In many cases the windows of these houses are simply glass fixtures in the wall, which can neither be let up nor thrown outward, nor in any way opened. The natural consequences of their condition upon the little ones huddled into them are to be read by him who runs, in the turbulence of the children heated and fretted into moral fever, in their impatience of control, and their slowness of study, not to speak of graver results for which we must consult our medical statistics and the bills of mortality. Light and air are such common blessings, and so essential to all other good things, that it is perhaps idle to suppose they will ever be duly appreciated and wisely cared for. But a word in behalf of them may not be thrown away at this season. If the reforms in this respect which are really demanded to make our school-houses what they should be for the sake of children and of teachers alike, would involve a complete change of plan even in our "model schools," and much expense, a very slight outlay of common sense and of money would suffice to make the poorest building that we have, much better fitted than the best now are to be the home of our City's children for five hours in the day. That little outlay, made at once, will be returned to the metropolis a hundred-fold in the health, habits and character of the busy generation of New-Yorkers twenty years hence.

Our Judges and their Position.

The Board of Supervisors, on Tuesday last, adopted a report of their Committee awarding the sum of $25,000, in the shape of extra compensation, to three Judges of the Supreme Court. Of these gentlemen, one, however, is dead; one is no longer in office; and one only, Judge ROOSEVELT, is still on the Bench. But the principle on which this proceeding is based is just as mischievous and absurd as if the whole three were still engaged in the performance of their judicial functions. Mr. FLAGG, we believe, when Comptroller, refused to pay these amounts, entrenching himself behind article 6, section 7, of the Constitution, which forbids the increase or diminution of the salaries of the Judges, either of the Supreme Court or of the Court of Appeals, during their continuance in office. The Board, however, it is right to add, are acting under an act of the Legislature of 1852.

It really seems as if the independence of the Judiciary, in the State, and above all in the City of New-York, was about to become as great a mockery and delusion as the purity of the Common Council, or the gentility of the Board of Aldermen. We have again and again protested in these columns against the unfortunate blunder which two years ago made the Judges dependent for their honors and for their bread upon the same machinery which elects a Congressman or a Police Justice. We have protested over and over, in the name of public decency and morality, to say nothing at all of public dignity, against shaking up the names of the dispensers of justice in the same boxes in which shoulder-hitters manufacture statesmen. An OAKLEY or a DUER, holding as they did the largest interests of one of the largest commercial cities in the world in the scales of their conscience, and sitting as guards at the very fountains of public morality, ought never have derived their authority from the same source to which a BOOLS owed his chance to treat a Turk to ham and sherry.

Amongst the charges which the Declaration of Independence hurled against the King of England was one declaring that "He had made Judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries." We, for the royal will, have substituted the will of a party caucus, a will as corrupt, as capricious, and as unscrupulous, as any King's will ever was. We have made the Judges dependent for the tenure of their offices upon a thing proverbially most fickle—popular favor. We have made their term of office so short that even the remoteness of their possible deposition shall afford no support to their consciences in the discharge of their duty. That these are not idle fears, which find no realization in the practical working of the system we have established, has been amply proved by the history of City politics during the last three years. Nobody who remembers anything of the Street Commissioner imbroglio, the Mayor's rebellion, and the war of injunctions between the Courts, to which both of them gave rise, needs to have any other proof of the extent to which very ordinary political complications may now-a-days bring discredit on the judicial ermine. It is not two years since FERNANDO WOOD rose at the head of his section of the New-York Democracy in the Convention at Syracuse, and gravely proposed to deprive Chief-Justice DENIO of the nomination for reëlection to the Court of Appeals, avowedly for having pronounced in the famous police cases a solemn judicial decision supposed to be prejudicial to the interests of the Democratic Party. That proposition was overruled, and Judge DENIO was reëlected, far more, however, as a blow at Mr. FERNANDO WOOD than as a tribute to judicial independence. The fact that it failed in this instance affords no guaranty whatever that it will never be attempted in the future. The mere fact that in these days when all "tendencies" are so rapid, such a proposal should ever have been made, affords ample warning that it is high time to retrace our steps.

To this insecurity of tenure—already, we are sorry to say, so marked a feature in our judicial system—the action of the Board of Supervisors adds another element of danger. As long as a Committee may report in favor of an extra compensation, and the Board may confirm their report, and as long as both the Committee and the Board are politicians, chosen by politicians, on political grounds, and guided in every act of their administration avowedly by political considerations, so long will every cent voted for the purposes to which these $25,000 are to be applied, be a scandal and an abuse. To the proper discharge of judicial duties it is absolutely necessary that the Judges have nothing to fear and nothing to hope at the hands of any man, or any body of men, either during their term of office, or after it is over. It does not make an iota of difference who it is who awards the sum to the Judge, if he is allowed any sum at all over and above the salary fixed by law.

In the Board of Supervisors, as in every other Board, it is the majority which rules, and we know by what means majorities are often made, and from what considerations they act. Judge ROOSEVELT, Judge MITCHELL and Judge EDWARDS, all three of them, sat on the Bench of the Supreme Court for a lengthened period, with the act of 1852 and the powers which it grants before their eyes. We do not for a moment mean to insinuate that this fact ever exercised the smallest influence upon one of their official acts. No three men who have ever occupied the same position have done it more credit. But, for the Judges to be what they ought to be—not only pure, but unsuspected—they must not simply be known to resist temptation, but no temptation must ever be placed in their way.

The Registry Law.

The voting population of this State will be reminded when they approach the polls in November, if not before, that the last session of the Legislature added to the Statute book of New-York what is called a Registry Law. This law exists in the form of an act entitled "An Act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting." The desirable objects here specified, are aimed at by the act in a very mild and moderate manner, but as it directs something to be done, and as the time for doing that something is now not far off, it is perhaps worth while for us to call the attention of our readers to these facts. The Board of Supervisors in the City and County of New-York are commanded annually to appoint three Inspectors for each Election District, these Inspectors constituting a body to be called the Board of Registry. In all other Counties the Inspectors of Election will act as such Boards. All Boards of Registry shall meet first at 9 A. M. on Tuesday, three weeks before the day of Election, (the said Tuesday falling this year on the 18th of October,) at the place of holding the polls, and may sit two days, if the voters exceed four hundred in number, for the purpose of registering the names of the legal voters of their respective districts. The Register thus made shall contain a list of the persons entitled to vote in every election district; and in the case of cities and incorporated villages shall further designate each voter's residence. All the names of persons inscribed on the poll-list of the last preceding general election shall be entered by the Inspectors on the Register with their residences respectively, so far as practicable. Copies are to be made, one of which shall be publicly posted in the room where the Inspectors meet, so that any one who may desire it can take another copy for himself. The Board shall meet again on the Tuesday of the week before election, (this year, November 1st,) for the purpose of revising and completing the lists. In cities this meeting shall commence at 8 A. M., and continue till 9 P. M. of that day and the day following; elsewhere, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., of Tuesday alone; and shall also be convened at the place of holding the polls. All voters of the district shall be entitled to be heard in relation to corrections and additions. Any person's name may be struck off if it be proved by the oath of two witnesses, to the satisfaction of the Inspectors, that he is a non-resident, or otherwise not entitled to vote. Any person may appear and require his name to be inserted, and his demand shall be complied with on his making satisfactory proof of his right. Copies shall be made of the revised Register to be used at the polls.

This is the positive side of the Act. If it provided absolutely that no one should vote at all whose name was not to be found upon the list, it would be fairly entitled, as we said at the time of its enactment, to be regarded as a good Registry Law. But this it does not do. On the contrary, it contains an important neutralizing provision, which allows voting without any previous registry at all.

"No vote," says the Act, "shall be received at any annual election in this State, unless the name of the person offering to vote be on the said registry, made on the Tuesday or Wednesday preceding the election; unless the person offering to vote shall furnish to the Board of Inspectors his affidavit, giving his reasons for not appearing on the day for correcting the alphabetical list, and prove by the oath of a householder of the District in which he offers his vote, that he knows such person to be an inhabitant of the District, and (if in any city, giving the residence of such person within said District."

We need not expatiate upon the evident ease with which, through the door left open by the above clause, all manner of frauds and offences may creep into our elections. The clause is, in fact, both a nod and wink to all skillful partisans. None but the stupidly honest among the electors will think, at least in our large cities, of taking the trouble to visit the Inspectors at all. The registration being reduced by this modification to an optional arrangement, all that the veriest reprobate who ever fought his way into the Custom-House or the Post-Office need do will be to send up his "men" to the polls on election day, each one armed with a sweeping affidavit and a hard-swearing friend. There will be numbers of lazy legal voters to keep them in countenance, and straw vouchers will be as cheap as straw bail. The new system will simply require two oaths instead of one; but false swearing can be done, perhaps, as rapidly as true, and the expert persons who have been accustomed to "vote early and often" in many hard-fought fields, will, doubtless, prove themselves equal to the emergency.

These considerations, however, will not excuse respectable men from doing their duty in the premises. All legal voters should see that their names are inscribed on the list at the second and last meeting of the Board, a week before the election. The trouble will not be great; and a cheerful, thorough and prompt compliance with the present law, offers the best hope for the enactment hereafter of a better one. The Supervisors in this City and County are required to meet for the appointment of Inspectors on the third Monday (19th) of September. Pamphlet copies of the law and full instructions for the guidance of the Inspectors, have been prepared by the Secretary of State, and can be procured at Albany.

The voters are not called upon to take any active steps in the matter before the Tuesday next preceding the day of election, that is, before Nov. 1. It will be well, however, that they should previously inform themselves whether their names are on the list made out at the first meeting, which may not be the case unless they voted in the district in which they now reside, at the last election. No voter who respects himself and his vote can wish to appear at the polls unregistered, unless he has an absolutely imperative reason to render for his delinquency.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—As her relations with Austria and Germany grow daily more and more complicated, Prussia begins to find it important to put the supreme authority of the State upon some basis more durable and solid than a Regency. Almost the whole royal family of Prussia, or at least the brothers and sisters of King FREDERIC WILLIAM IV., are now assembled at Ems to consult upon the disposal of the crown. The Empress Dowager of Russia, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Princess FREDERIC of the Netherlands, the Prince Regent, and the Prince CHARLES of Prussia, made up the family party. The King's physicians declare that though his Majesty looks stouter and better than before his journey to Italy, his malady has made terrible progress. Paralysis of several limbs is constantly looked for, and the celebrated oculist, Dr. GRAEFE, has announced that there is reason to fear that the King will shortly become quite blind. It is a question, therefore, of immediate significance in the aspect of European affairs, whether the Sovereignty of Prussia shall pass at once into the keeping of the Prince Regent, or be transferred from him to his son FREDERIC WILLIAM, the son-in-law of VICTORIA.

AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS—FREE LUNCH.—A Scotchman just returned from "bonnie Scotland," "the land o' cakes," gives it as his *private* and decided opinion that the best institution in America is the Free Lunch Institution—he further adds that so accustomed had he been to avail himself of it for the last twenty years, he found it impossible to live without it, and therefore the absence of such a convenient and economic arrangement in Scotland hastened his return from his cradle ground. To finish his dissertation on Free Lunch in his own words: "Ah, mon, it carves muckle weel for a dinner."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

ILLEGAL SQUATTING ON INDIAN LANDS—KINGMAN AFFAIRS, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 18.

About five hundred illegal squatters are on the lands belonging to the Kaw Indians in Kansas. The subject of preventing intrusions of this character, which extensively prevail, occupies the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who contemplates the adoption of such measures as will at least somewhat tend altogether remove these evils, so dangerous to peaceful relations with the Indians, and from which the United States are bound to protect them under existing treaties.

SETTLE LEAKE, accompanied by Butler Mann, has had a full and free conversation with the President on the subject of Mormon affairs. It is represented that the interview was mutually gratifying and instructive. Settle Leake will remain in this country for several weeks.

The Secretary of the Treasury returned to-day from his trip to Georgia.

A Woman Burnt to Death by Fluids—Incendiarism, Thursday, Aug. 18.

A young married woman, wife of JOHN HUGHES, an employe of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, was, this afternoon, burned to death, in consequence of the bursting of a can of burning fluid, with which it is supposed she was endeavoring to kindle a fire. Her face was burned to a crisp, and her body badly scorched, causing instantaneous death.

Letter from Utah.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The mail from Salt Lake reached Atchison yesterday, but brought no intelligence of importance.

The Mormons had nominated Capt. HOOPER for Congress, to succeed BANNOCK. BROWN was formerly Secretary of the Territory.

The sales of all the Government mules had been completed. They all brought very high prices.

Conviction of a Counterfeiter.

LANCASTER, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 18.

LEWIS SUTER, twice acquitted by the Philadelphia Courts, was to-day convicted at the Quarter Sessions here of passing counterfeit money.

Kansas Congressional Nominations.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Territorial Convention met yesterday at Topeka, and nominated S. W. JOHNSON for delegate to Congress.

Descent of Wire, the Aeronaut.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 18.

WISE, the aeronaut, came down five miles west of Crawfordsville, and arrived at Indianapolis this morning.

The Agate Club at Newport.

NEWPORT, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The Agate Club, from New-Haven, arrived here to-day. All well.

Brazil and La Plata.

AFFAIRS AT RIO—THE WAR ON THE RIVER PLATE—PREPARATIONS FOR A CONFLICT.

Our advices from Rio de Janeiro are to July 9, and from Buenos Ayres to June 26.

A project of the Brazilian Government for the conversion of bank notes into gold passed the Chamber of Deputies in a single debate by a majority of eleven votes, the Government having made the measure a Cabinet question.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Rio with great spirit by the American residents. Our correspondent furnishes a pleasant account of the day.

From the River Plate we learn that the war was prevailing with the utmost ardor, short of an actual conflict. On June 26 a body of 2,000 veteran troops, artillery and infantry, had left Buenos Ayres to reinforce Gen. MITRE on the frontier of Santa Fé.

URQUIZA, it was said, had been able to muster but 2,500 men for the defence of Rosario—namely, 750 cavalry, badly clothed and equipped, and 400 lazy regulars and militia.

URQUIZA himself was still at his residence at San José. A Montevidean correspondent, however, states that so far from being inactive, he is in constant motion through the interior provinces, and that shortly he will have twenty thousand men in the field.

The Contest on the River Plate—Intervention of the English Government.

The following is a copy of a memorial to Lord JOHN RUSSELL on the affairs of the River Plate, which has been signed by Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS and all the other leading mercantile houses in London. Similar memorials have been forwarded to the Foreign Secretary from the merchants and Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Liverpool and other places as well as from the English merchants at Buenos Ayres. The cry of all is for peace, and for the friendly mediation of England to avert the threatened conflict between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation:

MY LORD: The undersigned, being deeply interested in the progress and welfare of the State of Buenos Ayres and other countries of the River Plate, beg leave to submit to your lordship a few remarks in reference to the political relations of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation. Your lordship is doubtless aware that for some time past the peace of these countries has been seriously endangered by the hostile attitude assumed by Gen. URQUIZA, President of the Argentine Confederation, with the ostensible purpose of forcing Buenos Ayres to rejoin the Confederation from which that State has been provisionally separated since 1852. It was hoped that these hostile demonstrations would pass over without involving the countries in war, but the intelligence brought by the last mail from the River Plate is of a most alarming character, and exhibits a state of excitement and mutual exasperation which, we fear, must bring the parties into collision unless some friendly influence can be used to avert this most serious calamity. For several years past Buenos Ayres has enjoyed the advantage of peace and settled government, and this period has been marked by great improvements in the condition of the country and by an important development of its vast and natural resources. The value of property has increased immensely; established industries have improved, and other branches of production have arisen within the last few years, from small beginnings, to be important sources of wealth and prosperity. These improvements do not concern the State of Buenos Ayres and her subjects alone, for British capital and enterprise are involved to a considerable extent, large tracts of land and important possessions in sheep and cattle having been acquired by British residents in the country. Concurrently with the material improvements and with the augmented wealth and resources the foreign trade of Buenos Ayres has been steadily advancing, and has always been, and must necessarily remain, a very considerable importance. Other British interests of great magnitude are involved in the peace and well-being of Buenos Ayres, that State alone having made two years since an honorable and satisfactory arrangement of the entire English debt, amounting to £2,541,000, and having not only punctually paid the interest as stipulated, but also remitted a considerable sum towards the redemption of the principal. At the same time great improvements have taken place in the adjoining provinces, with the prospect of further advance in civilization, industry, and enterprise, aided by a large and steady immigration from Europe, which has set in towards the River Plate. The progress of these countries, and the important interests to which we have adverted, will necessarily be most seriously compromised if war should unhappily break out; and it is evident that the reunion of Buenos Ayres with the Argentine Confederation, which is the pretext for such a war, cannot be effected by force; but must be still further retarded, if not entirely frustrated, by any attempts at coercion. We have no desire to see any interference with the political relations of the Argentine Provinces, but, as British interests, trade, and property in Buenos Ayres are far more important than in all other Provinces of the Confederation united, it would seem on all accounts most desirable, especially at the present crisis, that a minister from England should be accredited both at Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation collectively, since both have existed for several years as *de facto* independent governments, and not, as heretofore, to the Confederation only. We therefore venture to urge your lordship's most serious attention to this subject, and at the same time to request that the friendly mediation of England may be offered, with a view to avert the threatened conflict and to restore amicable relations between the contending States, if a present reunion of Buenos Ayres with the Confederation should not be found practicable. In thus urging the claims of Buenos Ayres, and in asking what appears to be simply an act of justice and in sacking what appears to be simply an act of justice and in asking what appears to be simply an act of justice and sound policy, we beg your lordship will believe that we are far from being actuated by unfriendly feelings towards the other provinces; but that we are, indeed, influenced by the conviction that the interests of all the provinces are inseparably connected, and that all must be materially injured, and their progress seriously retarded, if the existing animosities should unhappily terminate in a fratricidal war. We are confident that the importance of the subjects to which we have referred will insure your lordship's most serious attention to the representations which we have ventured to make, and that such measures as may appear to her Majesty's Government to be most desirable will be taken before the departure of the packet for Buenos Ayres on the 25th of August next. We have the honor to be, my lord, your lordship's humble and obedient servants."

We learn, says the London *News*, with much satisfaction that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has at once responded to the appeal made to him. By the next outward packet, Mr. THORNTON, now at Montevideo, will be commissioned as special envoy to Buenos Ayres and the Confederation, to interpose the friendly mediation of England.

Within five years in Indiana there have been erected twenty-seven hundred school-houses, at an expense of eleven hundred thousand dollars. In the same time, six hundred and fifty school-houses were built at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars. This sum is obtained by a special school tax that was paid by the people with general cheerfulness.

From Yucatan.—War of Races Broken Out Anew.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the Mexican schooner *Brillante*, Capt. BARRI, arrived yesterday, from Sisal the 6th and Campeachy the 9th inst., we have two weeks later news from the Yucatan peninsula. Politically the whole country was quiet, the reactionary party not having been able, since the capture of their leader, to effect a reorganization; but the war of races had broken out anew. Our files, being imperfect, do not furnish the date of the new movement among the Indians, but it is certain that, on the 24th ult., they held the two important towns of Ichmul and Peto, with all the adjacent country stretching up into the mountains, whence they threatened inroads and depredations of every kind upon the defenceless inhabitants. On the 24th, however, a considerable body of troops was dispatched in all haste to the threatened provinces, and again we read, in official reports of the 29th, of certain advantages gained over the savages, but they do not appear to have been of a decisive character.

The official paper, the *Constitutional*, of Merida reproduces in full the late address of JUAREZ to the nation, with comments of almost extravagant praise. "It meets at once all the exigencies of the crisis. It is fully up to the spirit of the age. The President and those who act with him have comprehended in all its scope the creed of the liberal party. No more compromise of principles, no more political bargains, no more fusion of parties; away with ancient prejudices and abuses, be it the privileged classes." Perhaps, however, the radicals of the peninsula will come to think differently when the decree of confiscation begins to be executed in their midst, and as on the Isthmus, their little "saints' funds" begin to be seized; then, perhaps, will have come the day of the rival party.

And in this connection we notice that on the 25th the capital was thrown into great excitement on the discovery that the Virgin's crown and other adornings, in the principal church of the city fitted up for the celebration of a feast day, were missing, "stolen" —"a sacrilegious robbery," says the official paper quoted above. A similar theft, it will be remembered, was committed in this same church during the last year's feast.

On the 26th, the *fête* day of the Governor of the State, a large number of political prisoners were set at liberty; but we do not notice among them the name of Ex-Governor BARRANDA, nor, indeed, do we anywhere find mention whatever of the unfortunate leader of the opposing party.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE CORNER OF BEEKMAN AND NASSAU STREETS.—A man named GEORGE YOUNG, a blacksmith in the employ of DUNCAN, WISE & SMITH, No. 61 Beekman-street, was yesterday morning engaged at the top of a ladder at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, securing a plough as a sign over MAPES' agricultural Warehouse. Being seized with dizziness, it is supposed, he fell headlong to the pavement, striking his head upon the corner of the curb-stone. He was supposed to have been instantly killed, but he was alive when conveyed to the Hospital; he expired, however, soon after his admission. YOUNG was quite ill on Monday, and did not work; frequently complaining of dizziness and temporary blindness. The employer states that if he had known these facts, he would not have sent him up. YOUNG is a native of London, about 25 years of age, and unmarried. Some three months ago a man narrowly escaped being killed by having Prof. MAPES' sign fall upon him in Nassau-street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of deceased, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

A CHARGE AND A COUNTER-CHARGE.—A pawnbroker named ROSE MOLEHAN, of No. 62 Mulberry-street, a few days ago took a watch which needed repairing to the jewelry shop of JAMES RAUSE, No. 62 Chatham-street. *The latter named $1 as the price for* cleaning the time-piece, but MOLEHAN was not willing to pay more than 50 cents, for which sum RAUSE, after much bickering, agreed to do the work. Yesterday morning MOLEHAN went for his watch, and RAUSE told him he would not warrant it for more than eight days. Upon this statement high words ensued between them, and their anger soon took the form of blows. They were on the sidewalk fighting when Officer NORTHAMAN, of the Sixth Precinct, approached and took the belligerents into custody. Both were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, when MOLEHAN charged RAUSE with stealing a gold watch and chain from his vest-pocket during the fight. RAUSE denied the allegation, and made a counter-charge of assault and battery, exhibiting the evidence of *his statement in a scratched and* bleeding nose. The matter will be examined to-day.

ASSAULT AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 1 o'clock, on Wednesday night, Officers CRAWLEY and CASEY, of the Twenty-second Ward, were attracted by cries of "murder" and "watch," proceeding from the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-seventh-street. On arriving there the Policemen found four rowdies, named MICHAEL FLOOD, *alias* Jas. Forrester, CORNELIUS QUINN, *alias* Valentine Lahey, and THOMAS WELSH, engaged in beating PATRICK DELANEY with clubs and stones, inflicting severe injuries. The fellows were all taken to the Station-house and searched. In QUINN'S pocket were found two polka shirt studs, which were subsequently identified by a man named THOMAS CRAWFORD, who, a few hours previously, had come to the Station-house in a pitiable plight from having been beaten and robbed. CRAWFORD also alleges that besides the studs $30 in cash were taken from him by the thieves. All three of the prisoners were held by Justice KELLY on the complaint of DELANEY, and QUINN was also held on the graver one of highway robbery.

OMNIBUS WATER AGAIN.—Although people have stopped talking and thinking of the bad *taste of the* Croton, the Board are pursuing investigations into the cause of the recent disturbances. To-day Mr. TORREY the chemist, makes a trip to the Lake to ascertain what change, if any, has taken place in the water. Meantime, Dr. CHILTON is completing his analysis though it is hardly probable he will make any report this week. Mr. VAN SCHAACK, President of the Croton Board, claims that the recent excitement on this subject indicates the wisdom of the plan which he has proposed to the Common Council seven or eight years ago; to buy land and proceed with the erection of a new Reservoir. Had this been done, there would have been a supply of water on hand large enough to have afforded an opportunity to clean the Reservoirs should this have been deemed advisable, or to have connected thoroughly the sources of supply, in order to prove him where the evil originated.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner GAMBLE held inquests, yesterday, on the bodies of JACOB BENZEN, the German shoemaker, who shot himself, on Wednesday night, at his residence, No. 20 Howard-street, and on CHARLES DAILY, a porter in the employ of CHARLES JANEWAY & SONS, No. 350 Broadway, who was killed by a box of dry-goods falling upon him from the fifth story of the building. Nothing was elicited at the inquest beyond what was published in yesterday's TIMES. Verdicts were rendered in accordance with the facts.

POLICE SERGEANT HURT BY THE MAD BULL.—Sergeant BROOKS, of the Fourth Precinct, during the chase after the mad bull on Wednesday, received several wounds in attempting to catch the infuriated beast, and narrowly escaped with his life. As the bull was running through Crosby-street with the rope dangling from his neck, the Sergeant, who was passing, attempted to seize the rope in order to secure it to a lamp-post, but the rope unfortunately became entangled in the officer's legs, and the bull started off again and dragged the policeman several rods, injuring him very badly, but not fatally.

MAN FOUND IN THE RIVER.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, some boys who were playing on the pier at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, discovered the body of a man floating in the river. The Police were notified, and the body was taken out of the water. The body was in a state of extreme decomposition, and was dressed in a striped calico shirt, brown pants, low-quartered shoes, and was apparently between forty and fifty years of age. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

A ROW-BOAT RUN DOWN BY A STEAMER—ONE MAN KILLED.—About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a row-boat, containing four of the crew of the Spanish brig *Piper*, at anchor in the North River, was accidently run down by the Fall River steamer *Metropolis* and cut in two. The crew of a passing schooner rescued three of the men and transferred them to the revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*. The other man is believed to have been instantly killed, as his body was not seen after the accident. He was a native of Spain.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—A mason named OWEN EARLY, who was employed on Wednesday afternoon on board the steamship *Hammonia* in putting up some brick work, was accidentally caught in one of the hatchways. He sustained injuries which yesterday proved fatal. Deceased was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children, residing in Avenue A, in a destitute condition. An *inquest will be held to-day.*

MAN FELL IN A FIT.—A man named MCKENNY was found in an exhausted condition by the Sixth Precinct Police last evening in Centre-street, near Leonard-street. It appears the man fell in a fit and struck his head on the curb-stone, severing an artery and injuring him, it is feared, seriously. He was taken to the Station-house, where his wound was dressed.

CHILD MISSING.—A girl aged three years, named FANNY NOONEN, disappeared from her home at No. 319 Third-avenue, on Saturday last, and has not been heard of since. The child was dressed in a green plaid delaine dress, and had on a pair of gaiter-boots. Her eyes are light blue, and her complexion is light.

NO QUORUM.—As there was not a quorum in the Aldermen's Chamber last evening, at the hour of meeting, the Board was declared to be adjourned.

Departure of the Richmond Grays.

The Richmond Grays left this City on their return homeward, by the evening train, yesterday. Their departure, like their entrance into our City, and their sojourn here, was an ovation which has seldom if ever been accorded to any strangers, civil or military, who ever before visited the City of New-York. In the forenoon the Third and Seventh Companies of National Guards, under the command of Capts. PRIME and MORRIS—the Division under Capt. PRIME—formed at LaFayette-place. At 3½ o'clock P. M., they marched to the Brandreth House to receive their guests, the Richmond Grays, whom they escorted to the City Arsenal, where a splendid collation had been prepared. The Mayor and Common Council were invited—the latter were represented by a Committee. Mayor MAYO, Capt. REED, of the Grays, Lieut.-Col. LEETMAN, of the Seventh Regiment, and others, made speeches which were enthusiastically applauded. They then formed and went through a marching review in front of the City Hall, after which they proceeded to the foot of Cortlandt-street, and crossed to Jersey City, the Third and Seventh doing the honors of the escort. Here the officers of the respective Companies had a most cordial leave taking, the Grays took their seats in the train, the crowd sent up long and loud huzzas and the Richmond Grays were soon on their way towards the Old Dominion. The event will long be remembered, both by the visitors and by those who have had the pleasure of entertaining them during their short sojourn in this City.

Board of Councilmen.

REPAIRS TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS—GATE-HOUSES TO THE NEW RESERVOIR—PAVING BATTERY-PLACE.

The Councilmen met at the usual hour last evening.

A report from the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of concurring to provide rooms for the First District Police Court during the repair of the present rooms, was adopted.

The contract for constructing a look-out on Essex Market Police Tower was awarded to Carpenter & Vanderveort. The cost of the work is stated at $997.

The Comptroller was authorized to purchase a lot at No. 180 Clinton-street, whereon to erect a house for Hose Company No. 11, and to pay for the same $9,250.

It was directed that the proceedings of the Sanitary Convention be published, under the supervision of the Special Committee appointed by the Board to welcome those who attended the Convention.

The Mayor sent in a veto, returning the resolution directing that the house of Engine Company No. 6 should be painted, on the ground that there was no need of having the work done, as $733 had been expended on the building since 1856. His Honor stated that $70,000 were expended for repairing public buildings last year. This sum he thought altogether too large, and blamed many cases in making such appropriations.

It was directed that the Park bounded by Worth, Park and Baxter streets, and Mission-place, should be fenced in with an iron railing; that the grade of Coenties slip should be raised twelve inches, the curb and gutter reset, and the sidewalk raised, and that the sunken barge at the foot of Fortieth-street, North River, be removed forthwith.

The Mayor's veto of the resolution awarding the contract for constructing the gate-houses of the new reservoir to Fairchild, Walker & Co., was called up and the Board adhered to its former action by a vote of 16 to 2.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in awarding the contract for paving Battery-place, from Broadway to the pier, to Christopher Keyes.

The Board adjourned to the first Monday in September.

Fires.

FIRE IN ORCHARD-STREET.—The Sixth District *alarm, at 2¾ o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused* by a fire being discovered in a stable in the rear of No. 46 Orchard-street, occupied by John Reitinger, a baker. *This building was quickly destroyed, and* two horses, one owned by Mr. Reitinger, worth $140, and the other, owned by Mr. McGregor, worth $200, were suffocated. The horses were not insured. The flames communicated to the front building, occupied by Mr. Reitinger in the lower part as a bakery, and the upper portion partially occupied by Paul Smith. *Mr. Reitinger's loss on stock amounts to $100; in*sured in the Hamilton Insurance Company; and Mr. Smith's loss, including a silver watch which was stolen, amounts to about $150, on which he has an insurance of $300. Several families in this building lost, in the aggregate, $150, on which there is no insurance. These buildings were owned by Mrs. Davids, and her loss amounts to about $400, and fully insured. A frame, building, situated in the rear of No. 44 Orchard-street, owned by Mrs Bener, was damaged about $300; insured. The loss of the occupants amounts to about $200, on which there is no insurance. Some sparks fell on the roof of No. 54 Orchard-street, setting it on fire, and before *extinguished Mrs. Dalton, one of the occupants, sus*tained a damage of about $500; fully insured in the Eagle Insurance Company. Mr. Gutman, another of the occupants, sustained a loss of about $100, not insured. The premises Nos. 41 and 43 Ludlow-street, owned by Mrs. Van Alst, were damaged about $75; fully insured in the Bowery Insurance Company. The fire is said to have been caused by some children playing with matches in the stable occupied by Mr. Reitinger. William Bains and J. Van Patten, members of Engine Company No. 17, were badly injured by a portion of the roof of No. 44 Orchard-street falling on them. The steam-engine of Manhattan Company No. 6 was early at the fire, and for two hours was actively engaged in extinguishing the flames.

FIRE IN WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—At a few minutes past 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in one of the buildings connected with the Croton White Lead Works, owned by Clark & Jessup, and situated in the rear of Nos. 343 and 344 West Sixteenth street. Mr. Parsons, the foreman, states that a pot of linseed oil had just been boiled, and after stirring it, he had turned to go out of the door, when some one cried "Fire," and looking back, he saw the pot of oil, containing 100 gallons, all on fire. He says in an experience of thirty years, he never knew *of such an occurrence; and as no fire had been near* the pot for twenty minutes previous to the fire, he is unable to account for it. The flames quickly spread and the firemen were unable to put out the flames until the building was destroyed. The building was *of brick, one and one-half stories high*, about fifty feet long and fifteen feet wide. It was owned by Mr. Depeyster, and was valued at $1,500; insured. The loss of Clark & Jessup amounts to about $8,000 on stock, and said to be insured; but owing to the absence from town of both these gentlemen, we were unable to procure the names of the Offices in which they were insured.

FIRE IN ORCHARD-STREET—FIREMEN INJURED.—A little before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a frame stable in the rear of No. 46 Orchard-street, occupied by John Reitenger. A dwelling-house adjoining, in the rear of No. 44, soon caught fire, and the upper part of the building was destroyed. The roof of No. 46 was also slightly damaged. A horse belonging to Jacob Reitenger, valued at $125, and one owned by Mr. McGregor, worth $70, were both burned to death—neither of the animals were insured. The damage to the building and stable, at No. 46, is about $150; and that to the building, No. 44, is about $250—all fully insured. The former place is owned by Mr. Davids, and the latter by Mrs. C. Bunce. The buildings were both occupied by several poor families, who *each sustained a loss of from $20 to $50. It is believed* the fire originated from children playing with matches. Two members of Engine Company No. 17, named William Bains and J. Van Patton, were nearly suffocated to death by a portion of the roof of the burning *building falling upon them. They were promptly ex*tricated from the debris by their brother firemen, and their injuries attended to.

FIRE IN WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred at No. 342 West Sixteenth-street, the Croton White Lead Works, owned by Jessup & Childs. The fire originated from the ignition of oil which was being boiled, and before it could be extinguished the building was destroyed. The loss of stock is about $7,000—fully insured in City companies. The loss on the building is $1,200. It was owned by Mr. Depeyster—said to be insured.

FIRE IN WAVERLEY-PLACE.—The Police of the Fifteenth Ward reported that the alarm at 1½ o'clock this morning for the Fourth District, was caused by the burning of a bed at No. 12 Waverley place.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—A fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning on the fifth floor of the tenement house No. 238 Pearl-street. As we go to press we learn that the damage amounts to about $500, principally by water.

Police Reports.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—An attempt was made on Wednesday afternoon by two men named James S. Adams and John Candy, to break into the house of the Rev. H. G. Weston, No. 21 Rutgers-street during the absence of the family, who for the previous day had gone out of town. A domestic was left in charge of the premises, and while she was away temporarily the burglars made a demonstration against the basement door. They were detected by Officers Lyons and Pike, of the Seventeenth Ward, just as they were prying open the door with a small crowbar. Both were arrested, and on searching them six skeleton keys and a pair of nippers were found. The police say that the prisoners have just been released from the State Prison, after serving each a term of two years. Their likenesses were added to the rogues' gallery, and they were committed to prison for trial.

SUSPECTED OF BEING A SNEAK THIEF.—Officer Latts, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday, arrested a young fellow, named Charles Knapp, on suspicion of being a sneak thief. In the prisoner's possession was a wallet, containing $38 64 in cash, six skeleton keys, and a gold locket, containing the likenesses of a lady and gentleman. On one side of the locket were the *initials "E. P. S. S," and on the reverse the engrav*ing of a locomotive with a train of cars attached. The prisoner could give no account of how he came to have the property in his possession. So Alderman SMITH locked him up for examination.

ATTEMPT TO STAB A SHIPMATE.—About 2 A. M., yesterday, Officers BURDET and STEVENS, of the Harbor Police, arrested on board of the British brig *Brothers*, lying at the foot of Dover-street, East River, a seaman named Felix Arthur for attempting to stab with a knife a shipmate named John Picker. He was taken to the Tombs and locked up for examination.

DESCENT ON AN ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE. On Wednesday, the Fourth Ward Police, under Sergt. Hellum, made a descent upon a disorderly house in Oliver-street, kept by a woman named Susan Byrne, *alias* Susan Merrell. Six men and three girls were arrested in the place, and locked up in the Station-house.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR *VS.* PASTIME.

These Clubs played yesterday upon the ground of the *Pastime, at Bedford, L. I. The Excelsiors* won the game after a very pretty contest. A large number of spectators were upon the ground, an unusual proportion being ladies. We give the score:

EXCELSIOR.	H.	L.	Runs.	PASTIME.	H.	L.	Runs.
Reynolds, 1 f.....	2		2	Bates, c. f.....	4		1
T. Whitney, 3d b..	4		3	Carroll, 1 b.....	1		1
Russell, p.....	2		4	McNamee, l. f.....	3		2
Leggett, c.....	2		3	Reed, 2b.....	2		2
Pearsall, 1 b.....	2		2	Dayton, p.....	4		0
C. Whiting, r. f....	4		2	Briggs, r. f.....	2		1
Holmes, c. f.....	4		2	Holt, 3 b.....	2		1
Markham, s. s.....	2		3	Beers, c. s.....	1		1
Brainard, 2 b.....	2		0	Story, c.....	4		0
Total.....	27		20	Total.....	27		13

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Excelsior.....	1	1	2	0	3	5	3	1	4—20
Pastime.....	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	—13

SCORER FOR EXCELSIOR—Mr. YOUNG.
SCORER FOR PASTIME—J. HOWARD.
UMPIRE—Mr. SNIFFEN, of the Atlantic Club.

MUTUAL *VS.* JEFFERSON.

The second nines of the above Clubs played at Hoboken yesterday with the following score:

MUTUAL.	H.	L.	Runs.	JEFFERSON.	H.	L.	Runs.
Kelso, 1 b.....	2		5	C. Paul, c.....	2		3
Spence, c.....	3		6	M. Totten, p.....	2		4
Wisner, p.....	3		6	L. Springsteen, 1 b.	2		1
Ormsbee, s. s.....	2		4	Geo. Tyson, 2 b.....	2		6
Sweet, 3 b.....	2		4	Geo. Ralph, 3 b.....	2		4
Tuthill, 2 b.....	3		3	P. O Kie, s. s.....	2		4
Mott, m. f.....	4		3	Hamilton, m. f.....	4		3
Haggerty, r. f.....	4		3	A. Dows, r. f.....	2		3
Stokes, l. f.....	4		1	H. S. Goodrich, l. f.	4		1
Total.....	27		37	Total.....	27		33

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual.....	6	1	0	16	4	0	3	4	3—37
Jefferson.....	1	0	2	7	2	1	3	5	1—33

Scorer for Mutual—J. MINDAY.
Scorer for Jefferson—Geo. BRADFORD
Umpire—SAMUEL YAPES, of the Eagle Club.

WHITE FROST IN THE DOG DAYS.—We learn that this very unusual atmospherical visitation occurred last night upon the lower grounds of many localities in different directions. Among other places heard from, at as late an hour as when the first cars left Ashland, Mass., and Somersworth, N. H., the platforms around the depots were observed to be covered with a thick collection of hoar frost, and spots of it were plainly visible on most of the lines of railway at the North. It was thought, however, that little damage was done to crops, with the exception of some of the latest sown vegetables, which were of course "nipped in the bud," sufficiently to cause them to wilt under the succeeding sunshine. The frost was most fortunately not powerful enough to affect the corn crop, which in general throughout New-England is not yet beyond danger from an ordinarily severe touch of "white-legged Jack."—*Boston Transcript, Aug. 17.*

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE REPORTED ATLANTIC-STREET MURDER—INQUEST AND DISCHARGE OF THE ACCUSED.—Coroner HORTON, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, who was reported to have *died Wednesday night, at the corner of Atlantic and* Willow streets, from violence at the hands of her *son-in-law ROBERT TOLPE. A post mortem examina*tion was made by Dr. CHARLES A. VAN ZANDT, Jail Physician, who found a fresh wound one inch and a half long in the forehead. This was the only external wound, and it was not enough to have caused death. Upon opening the body there was abundant evidence that the deceased had been very intemperate in her habits, and there was also positive evidence that death was superinduced by that cause, resulting in apoplexy of the brain. There was no evidence whatever to show that Mr. TOLPE had treated the deceased unkindly, *and his misfortune was in residing* in a neighborhood surrounded by Irish people, who spread the marvelous stories of brutal conduct and *the final beating that resulted in death.* Besides this testimony, the jury had before them in the accused a mild and inoffensive man to all appearance, and a previous good character, so that they very readily *arrived at the same conclusion the medical men had* before them, that death was the result of a visitation from God, and that the accused was in no way responsible for her sudden taking off. Upon the rendition of the verdict Mr. TOLP was unconditionally discharged, not, however, very well satisfied with the notoriety he had gained during the previous twelve hours.

ACCIDENT AT THE FERRY—A POCKET PICKED.—Last evening a little girl narrowly escaped being crushed to death at the Fulton Ferry, between a boat as it came into the Slip and the floating bridge. She fortunately escaped with only a slight injury to one *foot.* A crowd of people collected about the little sufferer, and while many were giving expression to their sympathy for the child, a pickpocket sympathized with a merchant, and carried off his pocket-book, *containing* a small sum of money and papers of considerable value. The child was taken home by its friends, but what became of the adroit thief had not been ascertained at last advices, though it is presumed that he went home satisfied with his success.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—There is some reason to believe that the Plymouth Church has abandoned the idea of putting up a new church edifice, and have concluded to enlarge their present house of worship instead.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—HARRIETT STEVENS, six years old, residing in Myrtle-avenue, near Ryerson-street, died yesterday from injuries received on Wednesday by her clothes taking fire from a fire in a furnace.

MORE MURDERS.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER IN DELAWARE.

From the Wilmington Commonwealth of Wednesday.

On Saturday night last, at Delaware City, in this county, a most foul and cold blooded murder was perpetrated by a sailor named JACK BOWEN, upon a shoemaker named JOHN DAWLIN. The circumstances, as we learned them, were as follows, viz.: During *Saturday afternoon and evening there* had been more or less of a party drinking and carousing at a lager-bier saloon in the above-named place, and towards 12 o'clock at night a fight occurred in which DAWLIN whipped BOWEN, which enraged the latter very much, and he swore he would "cut DAWLIN'S heart out." DAWLIN started for home, and in the confusion BOWEN picked up his coat, and putting it on, followed the former unperceived, and coming up with him, he, with a long-bladed knife, made a most desperate attack upon him, cutting him in a most shocking manner across the body and stomach. One stroke took effect in his right side, cutting entirely through to his intestines, inflicting a mortal wound in his lung on that side; another cut laid open the posterior part of his right thigh in a dreadful manner, a third blow struck him in the right groin, but a port-monnaie in his pocket protected this portion of his person so that but a slight wound was here inflicted. DAWLIN had nothing with which to defend himself, and after the wounds were inflicted he fell to the ground, weltering in his blood, whereupon the desperate murderer stabbed him several times in the left side in the region of the heart, and was continuing his bloody work when a number of those who were at the lager bier saloon came up, and catching BOWEN, *took the murderous weapon away from him.* Not knowing or seeing in the dark the extent of DAWLIN'S wounds, BOWEN was suffered to escape, and the wounded man was taken to the residence of Dr. JOHN A. BAER, who made an examination of his *wounds, and immediately perceived that they were of* the most ghastly character, and necessarily mortal. Assisted by Drs. WORRALL and FRICKENSON, he dressed his wounds, and the doctors did all in their power for him, but death put an end to his sufferings about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning last. As soon as was ascertained the extent of DAWLIN'S wounds and their fatal character, BOWEN was arrested, and about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, he was carried off and lodged in the jail at New Castle, to await his trial at the next November term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

BOWEN is said to be a most desperate character, and naturally of a wicked and revengeful disposition, while his victim is represented as being just the reverse. BOWEN has just returned from a three years' cruise at sea, and his widowed mother and sister, who reside near the pivot bridge over the canal, had joyfully gone to Philadelphia to meet and welcome him home once more. Their joy is now, alas! all turned to sorrow. We were told that the sidewalk where DAWLIN passed presented on Sunday morning (the day after the terrible deed) a most shocking spectacle, *being literally red with clotted gore, which flowed* from the horrid wounds inflicted by BOWEN. Much excitement existed in Delaware City, and the people all demand that even-handed justice may be meted out to this hardened villain. Both DAWLIN and BOWEN *were single men.*

MURDER DURING THE PREPARATION FOR A FUNERAL.

A shocking murder occurred in the town of Lloyd, Ulster County, in this State, a day or two ago. A man named JAMES VANDERVOORT went into the house of a Mr. ALBERTSON in that village, in which was his daughter, engaged in making a shroud for Mrs ALBERTSON, who then lay dead in the house at the time. He ordered his daughter to go home immediately, and threatened to do her personal injury if she refused. Young ALBERTSON, who was in the house at the time, then interfered, and endeavored to reason the matter with him, when they got into a quarrel, which resulted in VANDERVOORT stabbing him. The murderer has since been arrested, and lodged in the Kingston jail.

MURDER AT A "CLEARING BEE" IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

A man named CUNNINGHAM was killed in the town of Neversink, Sullivan County, on Friday, Aug. 12, by two brothers, named AUGUSTUS and PETER BERNANT. It appears that they, with a number of others, were at a "clearing bee," when a quarrel arose between CUNNINGHAM and the two BERNANTS, when one of them stabbed CUNNINGHAM with a knife in the breast, and the other struck him upon the head with a stone, fracturing the skull. The unfortunate man died in a few moments. The murderers both escaped, and officers are in pursuit of them. A report has since been circulated that one of them has since been arrested, and is now in the Monticello jail. AUGUSTUS is still at large, and a reward of $100 is offered for his arrest. An inquest was held upon the body of CUNNINGHAM, and a verdict returned that the deceased was murdered by THOMAS and AUGUSTUS BERNANT, assisted by their brother PETER.

A WISCONSIN LAWYER MURDERED.

A letter from La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 10, says: The Hon. WM. DEARBORN, of this city, was yesterday beaten to death while out in Monroe County, some fourteen miles from town, with a brother-in-law, trouting. Some words passed between them about their right to take the trout from their lands, when they came to blows, which resulted as above. The parties *(father, two sons, and two daughters) are now safely* lodged in jail. Much excitement prevails in town. Mr. D. was at the head of the law profession, partner of the present Mayor, and much respected by the community. The deceased was formerly of Freedom, Portage County, Ohio.

Bloodin Rivaled.

DE LAVE CROSSING GENESEE FALLS ON A TIGHT ROPE.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 17.

The great feat of crossing the Genesee River and Falls upon a rope, was successfully accomplished yesterday afternoon in presence of the largest array of spectators that we have ever seen congregated for a single object in this city. The time designated for crossing was from 2 to 4 o'clock—a large margin being given for contingencies—the state of the weather being the most important one. During all the forenoon people were flocking to the city, and by noon the public houses were overflowing with guests, and thousands were in the streets without taking quarters at all. By 2 o'clock a large number had gathered about the river banks, upon the mills, and wherever an eligible position in view of the rope could be obtained. Falls Field, which had been comfortably arranged for the accommodation of a few thousands, by Mr. HOUGHTON, was fast filling up, and at 3 o'clock the seats were all taken and many were standing along the high bank.

While the crowd was pouring to Falls Field, clouds began to gather, and a storm was threatened. The murmuring of the distant thunder admonished the ladies that laces, silks, and crinoline were in danger. There was no shelter at hand for such a vast multitude, but all were so eager to witness the feat that they remained until the rain came down in torrents, and then all did not leave. Some sought shelter where it could be found, while others stood firm and met the storm in the open field. As the storm came on there was a desire that DE LAVE should perform the feat by anticipating the time and disappointing those yet to come rather than those already there. This course would, we think, have been the best, under the circumstances, and M. DE LAVE was disposed to do so, but others, who had something to say about it, urged delay, alleging that the shower would be light, and that the feat could be performed afterward. A few left the grounds, thinking that the walking would be postponed, as the rope was wet, and thus made unsafe. Indeed, many who had croaked before yesterday, and who went to the ground to find fault and bells DE LAVE, said that he had not the courage to walk over the rope, wet or dry. They were mistaken in the metal of the man. He had determined to walk the rope, and would have done so just as the rain came on, but by some singular omission no resin was at hand to apply to his shoes. Messengers were dispatched for this indispensable article, but ere they returned the clouds broke. Soon after four o'clock the sky became clear, and the sun shone with a power sufficient to dry the apparel of those who had stood out in the storm. At ten minutes past four DE LAVE appeared, dressed in his circus uniform, and walked straightway to the end of the rope upon the Falls Field. With his appearance there was a general rush to the bank and considerable confusion, but when it became evident that he had determined to cross the river, the multitude became quiet, and soon breathlessly silent, as he took his position and made ready for the journey.

DE LAVE made his bow to the audience, took up his pole, and walked boldly but cautiously forward. He had not gone far before it was apparent he labored under disadvantages. The rope was imperfectly staged—not drawn so tight as it should have been—and his balancing-pole was so limber that it frequently caught in the guys; and, what is more, the rope was wet. But DE LAVE moved on, balancing himself against the swaying of the rope with so much skill as to satisfy all that he had confidence in himself. As he approached the shoot of falling water over which the rope passes at the west end, it was thought by many that he would falter, but he did not, and passed safely to the roof of the saw-mill. His arrival on the west side was greeted with cheers that rent the air and echoed along the chasm of the river below. After remaining about four minutes upon the west side, DE LAVE again took up his pole for the return. He walked steadily forward to the centre of the river, and there seated himself, throwing his pole across the guys. He then laid himself upon the rope lengthwise, first backward and then forward. After proceeding a little further he stopped, and resting first upon foot and then upon another, bowed very *low to the audience in Falls Field.* He next walked rapidly to the place of starting, making long strides as he ascended to the east bank of the river. His landing was the signal for immense cheering, and the successful adventurer was seized by his friends and borne away in triumph. The audience then speedily withdrew, all satisfied that DE LAVE had successfully performed all that he had promised to do, and he performed it under great disadvantages.

The rope was wet, and not properly stayed. Those who have seen BLONDIN walk at Niagara, all agree that this feat of DE LAVE was more perilous. BLONDIN'S rope is firm, and does not yield beneath his step; neither is there a side motion. The guys are so arranged that *his weight tends* to make them tighter. But the reverse was the case yesterday, with DE LAVE. *Some of his guys* were slackened by the depression, and the rope had a great deal of side sway, far more than it would have had if the stays had been perfectly adjusted.

On the whole it was a great triumph for DE LAVE. BLONDIN was present, and we are told that he said a few minutes before DE LAVE went upon the rope, that it was not in a safe or suitable condition for a man to walk. Those who have said so much against DELAVE and endeavored to make people believe that he lacked courage and ability to perform the feat are silent now, and find their guns spiked. Not one of them can be seen to-day.

We are told upon good authority that two of the guys to DE LAVE'S rope were jerked violently at the above by some persons, yesterday, while he was passing over. We are hardly willing to believe that there were those present so heedish as to do such an act with malicious intent. We know that there were those who said a great many mean things of DE LAVE and of the Rochester people, because they were somehow in the interest of BLONDIN and Niagara Falls; but we do not want to believe they would do so mean an act as to attempt to throw DE LAVE from the rope. These fellows will be seen here no more. DE LAVE will walk again next Tuesday, and woe to the man who throws any impediment in his way! The people of Rochester can take care of him, and they have *seen enough of his enemies to be able to identify* them every time they appear.

Beyond the damage done to clothing, by the rain, which must have been great, nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. The multitude of strangers left the city in the afternoon and evening, and all was quiet at an early hour of the night.

An Alarming Anagram.

From the Albion.

Among the curiosities, not of literature—but of letters, the Anagram was wont to be a favorite in the days of a by-gone generation. Who, for instance, has not smiled blandly over that famous transposition, which aptly converts "HORATIO NELSON" into *Honor est a Nilo.*

The taste, however, for this laborious trifling has almost passed away; nor do we propose to open the subject of cabalistic lettering. Our only purpose is to offer a new specimen of its constructive, which came upon us recently during a vain attempt to solve certain mysteries that occupy just now many serious minds. It is commended alike to mappers up of unconsidered trifles, and to readers who chance to be imbued with a little tinge of superstitious sensitiveness. We strive to hope, that, though almost as curious, it is not so unimpeachably appropriate as the one quoted above. The name, so much in men's *mouths, LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, may by* this method be converted into, *An open plot—arouse, Albion!*

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Bunting Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supports and Shoulder

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Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,

EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to them a thorough classical, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,

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REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on that day.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, or also at the bookstore of Ros Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

ALONZO PLACE, A. M.,

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THE MISSES BOHM AND MRS. TUFTS

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 39 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.

On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,

No. 264 West 22d-st., opposite London-terrace,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL Tuesday, Sept. 13.

For particulars, address the Principal.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 21 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 220 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 30th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of E. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Pine-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

THE REV. D. F. ROBERTSON HAS TAKEN charge as Principal of the Morris Institute for Young Ladies, Morristown, N. J. Mr. Robertson was formerly Principal of the Oxford Academy, North Carolina, and subsequently Professor in the Newark University, and connected with Madame Chegaray's and other schools in New-York.

The Morris Institute, for the last ten years under the instruction of able teachers and the present experienced Lady Principal, has afforded superior advantages to young ladies in the attainment of a thorough and Christian education.

Applications for admission or for copies of the Eleventh Annual Catalogue, may be addressed to J. A. SEELEY, Morristown, N. J., or until Oct. 1, to D. F. ROBERTSON, No. 24 Bible House, Astor-place, New-York.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1836.—Rev. A. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location; ease of access; thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $32. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under the personal supervision of the boys' father, or in the French families. English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the Classical Department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 30th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 289; Christern's, No. 703, and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectuses to be had, containing full details, the names of the pupils and of parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 7 West 16th-st.—Mrs. LEMERAY will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 6. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 46th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MARFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 12. Personal instruction by the Principal and observant drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CANTER'S bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

A CARPET OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY.—A. J. LASTRELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to P. MARTINELLI.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in the family of a clergyman of this State, in a pleasant location, for three months, where she will be under the care of a good teacher of the English branches for which a liberal compensation will be paid. References given and required. Address SARAH, Box No. 139 Times Office.

MRS. TRUE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., will open its Fall term, Sept. 8. No better situation for study and real cultivation of the mind will be found than in this quiet retreat. For circulars, address Mrs E. W. TRUE, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address

A. C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,

Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 15 and 17 East 29th st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept. 12.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.

C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, FITCHFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERcises of Mrs. ROWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 23 East 33d-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

MME. V. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 23 West 22d-st., near 6th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 28 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept 15.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS.—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION, EITHER in a family or school, as teacher of French, the rudiments of Latin, or higher mathematics, and the English branches. Would be subject to go South or West. Address Agnes, with full particulars, T. Box No. 330, Watertown, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VISITING GOVERness or assistant in a school in Brooklyn by a lady having some experience in teaching the English branches French and music, also pencil drawing and needlework if required. Address, for three or four days, Y. L., Post-office, Brooklyn, New-York.

A DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement; she instructs in the higher branches of English, with French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing—Italian if required; no objection to travel. Address L., No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

TEACHERS.

A BEE. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 344 BROADWAY Schools and families with competent teachers, and teachers with positions. Professors' Faculty Academy, Colleges, Dr. Lorell Neese. Wanted—Superior teachers of music; a native French teacher, combining French and music, to go to Louisiana—salary $700; a principal and wife for Mississippi—salary $1,000; also, two male teachers of English, &c.—Episcopalians preferred.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

INSTRUCTION.—A GERMAN LADY (EPISCOpalian) desires a situation in a gentleman's family; her course of instruction comprises the usual English branches—music, in which she is a resident teacher of painting and the German and French languages, which she speaks and writes correctly; the best of references can be given. Address TEACHER, N. N., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS by a lady from England, of great experience; in addition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education, she instructs in French grammatically and conversationally, Italian, music and singing. The highest references and testimonials offered. Address M. M., Station F Post-office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, APPLY PERSONALly, a lady teacher of music, French, drawing and painting, salary $1,000; one to teach French, English and calisthenics; and a lady to teach French and music, salary $700. American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS EXperience in teaching English, music, French and Italian, (both of which languages she speaks,) wishes a reengagement in a family, to go South. Address G. H., Box No. 147 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF AMHERST, A situation as teacher in a high school, Principal in an academy or select school, or instructor in a family. New-England preferred. Address E. A., Box No. 56, Southampton, L. I.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING and capable of instructing in the English branches, French, music, and drawing, wishes to obtain a situation as governess in a family residing in the country or the South. Apply to the Rev. H. D. WARD, 36 West 32d st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires a situation either as governess or assistant in a school. Her course comprises music, French, Latin, drawing, and the usual English branches. Address Miss L., Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO TAKE CHARGE OF a classical school in New-Jersey, about 30 miles from this City; said school is fairly established in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. For particulars apply to D. TALMAGE, No. 60 Water-st.

A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION AND some experience in teaching wishes the position of governess in a family. No objections to go South or West. Address Broadway Post-office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper and governess in the private family, either in this City or at the South. Address, during this week, L. Y. M., Box No. 195 Times Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—AN EXTRA LARGE FRONT ROOM on second story, handsomely furnished; has hot and cold water; two pantries, gas, and warmed by the furnace, to let with board; family small, no children. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A LADY, HAVING A LARGE and commodious house, would accommodate one or two single gentlemen with board. Apply at No. 161 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. Gas, bath, &c., in house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table. If required. Apply at 269 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—A FEW BOARDERS WILL BE taken on very reasonable terms in a small quiet family, where the comforts of a home may be realized. Apply at No. 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S No. 71 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board may be had at No. 30 Clinton place, corner of Green-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 192 WASHington st., in a delightful situation, eight minutes from Fulton Ferry, where the comforts of a home can be had: fine rooms and an agreeable family. Terms moderate; with breakfast and tea. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsomely furnished room, to let with board, in a pleasant and convenient location. Also two pleasant single rooms. The house is provided with gas and bath. Apply at 243 Henry-st., between Amity and Congress sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A delightful room suitable for a gentleman and wife, also rooms for single gentlemen, may be obtained in a first-class house with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family, occupying the brown-stone house No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a very few desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman and wife. Address, stating location, J. W. A., Box No. 1,699 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ARE DESIROUS of obtaining board in a small private family, with furnished or unfurnished rooms, in the vicinity of Henry st., between Degraw-st. and First place, South Brooklyn. Such a family, that can offer pleasant locality, comfortable home and good society, may address M. E. B., Brooklyn.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, DESIRING elegant accommodations, will be received in the home of a strictly private family, in one of the pleasantest locations in this City—Murray Hill, opposite the open ground of the Blind Asylum, No. 24 Boorman-place. Dinner at 5, supper at 9 P. M.

HUTCHINS HOUSE—NO. 10 WAVERLEY-place, five doors west of Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, upon the European plan. Single rooms from 10 cents to 75 cents per day. Parlors, with small rooms attached, reasonable. Meals at all hours.

HUTCHINS & WHITTIER, Proprietors.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a respectable family residing at No. 47 West 16th-st., (late Amos-st.,) near Waverley-place. Bath in house.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE.—THREE SUITES OF rooms at the above number to let, with board, for the winter. Persons in search of a good boarding-house will do well to call and examine. Also single rooms. Early application will secure a first choice.

A LARGE PARLOR, SECOND STORY, front on Broadway, three windows and balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath &c., private table, heated by steam. A desirable family will find favorable terms. Inquire at Smithsonian House.

FURNISHED LODGING-ROOM TO LET at No. 37 City Hall-place. The room is large and airy, and suitable for two gentlemen, being furnished with single beds, which will be well taken care of. Apply as above.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE SUITES OF rooms to let, with board, at No. 61 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Two pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with or without board, on reasonable terms; references exchanged.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, FURNISHED rooms and good board may be obtained by a husband and wife, or by single gentlemen of correct habits, in a respectable family at No. 17 Bedford st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A family, consisting of a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse, desire first-class board for a few weeks, at some pleasant locality on the Hudson River, not far from New-York. They wish liberal accommodations, and are willing to pay for them. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,679 New-York Post-office.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A FAMILY CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. Apply to G. HILLS, No. 32 Nassau-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

BONE DUST,

FISH GUANO.

For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO

In quantities to suit purchasers.

For sale by

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$60 00
Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime	3 00	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	3 00	35 00

A can and the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES, Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 133 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 133 and 134 Nassau-st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Guano & Soda's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.

Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime.

CHARLES V. MAPES,

Nos. 133 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

ON EXHIBITION AT MAPES' AGRICULtural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 133 and 134 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., J. S. Lash's plow attachment, intended to save the plow from breaking, as well as the team and plowman from injury when brought in contact with stones, stumps or other impediments. State and county rights for sale; by which manufacturers can realize a handsome profit.

SHAW'S PATENT COULTER HARROW—A new invention for pulverizing the ground effectually and covering grain uniformly. Call and see it at No. 45 Fulton-st., National Agricultural Implement Warehouse.

TREDWELL & PELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE,

FOR SEPTEMBER.

For sale at all News and Bookstores.

ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,

No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young woman; is a first-class cook and most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 71 1st-st., near 6th av., opposite the Palace Gardens. The best of reference; can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant German girl; is a superior washer and ironer; wages $7. Also by an experienced Protestant girl, as nurse, or to do chamberwork and waiting; can take full charge of an infant. Apply at WEELY'S Select Female Office, No. 222 4th av., near 22d-st. Each has good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or fine washing, in a private family; will be found fully competent; none need apply but respectable families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 204 Hester-st., top floor, front room. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry, biscuit, bread and soup making; would do chamberwork, waiting or sewing; best references; no objections to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; also a cook; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style; wages $6 and $8. Call at No. 210 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN OF good education, a situation as housekeeper in some respectable family; would have no objection to going in the country, and if necessary would be willing to take charge of children acting as governess. Address Mrs. W., Box No. 146, Times Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERman girl, a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, &c., is also a beautiful baker of cakes and pastries, is an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; understands pastry, bread and biscuit. Good reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a very good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is a very good baker; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 130 2d av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO MOST REspectable girls; the one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid, waitress, and plain sewer, or is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 2 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber maid and waitress; also, by an English woman, as first-class cook. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, TO work by the week; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, and operates with a sewing machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, (is good washer and ironer,) by a very competent girl, who lived 3½ years in her last place. Call at No. 40 6th av., second fl or.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; can give good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 341½ 3d av., between 21st and 22d-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or light chambermaid. Good City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PROTESTant cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of fruit and vegetables, understands the care of green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit trees; is twelve years in th's country and about thirty-eight years old; can come well recommended. Call, or address T. L., Gardener, at Dairymple & Co.'s Seed-store, No. 12 Exchange place, Jersey City, near the Ferry, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; can also act as waiter to any respectable family who will employ him; he also will take the management of a kitchen garden. He only has been a few months from the country, and has the best recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. Address A. B. C., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman, gardener or groom; is willing to work on a farm, milk cows, and make himself useful; understands each especially very well, as best references can certify; wages moderate. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who perfectly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses, and is a good groom and steady driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at the Times Office for 2 or 3 days; or address a note to Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, steady man, as plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found obliging and willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. Y., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A COOK OR PORTER'S SITUATION, by a smart, active, colored young man, in a hotel, restaurant or boarding-house. No objection to the country. He is fully experienced, and has the best of City reference. Wages secondary object. Apply at No. 393 4th av., near 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man who understands taking care of horses; or can work a garden; the best of reference can be had from his last employer. Address C. E., Box No. 1,210 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN three years in a gentleman's furnishing store would like a similar place in the above business, or in a fancy or dry goods store, wholesale or retail. Salary moderate. Address P. McEVOY, No. 26 2d-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation, at gardener for a man whom he can recommend as capable, honest and industrious, and fully understands his business in every department. Apply to B. H. S., Nos. 13 and 20 Vesey-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; has satisfactory reference for steadiness and industry. Address T. B., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man, with good City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address T. C., Box No. 236 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN Englishman, single, and with good City reference. Apply, personally or by letter, to C. W., at Mr. Bookham's, No. 50 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY IN A HARDWARE STORE.—Must be well recommended for honesty, and not afraid to work; one just from school, who resides with his parents, preferred. Address C. W., Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, washing, ironing and plain cooking; also, a chambermaid. Desirable place for good girls. Apply from 8 to 10 to-day and to-morrow at Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, to the Notary Public. JOHN BRAINERD.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A GROCER'S CLERK, BAR-KEEPER and porter. Inquire, for three days, of P. H. REID, East New-York, Long Island.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.

600 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.

1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $6 upwards.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of

THOS. E. AGNEW, (Successor to J. C. Fowler & Co.,

Nos. 260 Greenwich and 69 Murray sts.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

AFRICAN GINGER

Of prime quality, in lots to suit buyers, for sale low, by ARCHER & BULL, No 117 Water-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st. NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opposite, must be deposited on or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, lying south of Bedloe's Island. By order of the Board.

H. PERRINS, Secretary.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Onondaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.

WELLINGTON CLAPP,

WM. H. LEE,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859. Assignees.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.

HORACE H. DAY.

No. 2 Courtlandt-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ABBEY ESTATE FOR SALE.

All that tract of land and the buildings thereon, known as "The Abbey," bounded by the 11th and 12th sts. and 41st and 42d sts., in the City of New-York, and also all the land under water lying west of the 12th-av. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Apply to

SAML. H. ADEE,

Executor of T. Weber,

54 av., corner East 46th-st.

C. J. & E. De WITT, Attorneys,

No. 60 Nassau-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT DOUBLE HOUSE, four-story brick, 40 feet front, all improvements, near Cooper Institute. Also, a first-class house to exchange for Western lands, and a small, convenient house for sale or to let. Also, a first-class house on Carroll-park, Brooklyn, and several others to let and for sale. Apply at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, IN HANSON-ST., between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, 66 feet north from Hanson-place, one of the first-class three story and basement houses, with all the modern improvements, cheap; terms easy. Inquire for T. B. JACKSON, on the premises, before 7 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—Till the 1st of May, with immediate possession, house No. 312 2d-av., very pleasantly situated a short distance above Sixty-second square; three-story brown-stone front; replete with every convenience. For particulars and cards to view, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, Rink-coop, brown stone house, 22x62, in West 14th-st., 6 coats painted throughout. Also, a handsome country mansion, with 100 acres of land, out-buildings, and fruit of all kinds. To let, a four-story, high stoop house, in West 24th-st. Inquire of F. E. BOYD, No. 69 West 35th-st.

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE TERMS—A well built three-story brick house; two small houses, stable, &c., and three lots of ground at the south corner of Meserole and Smith sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire at A. VOGELET'S, No. 126 William-st., up stairs, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME up-town property, on Murray Hill. Will be exchanged for improved property in Harlem Village. Address M. M., Box No 166, Harlem Post-office.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. C. WETMORE, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LET—WITH STEADY POWER, 2 FLOORS 50x75 feet, in the building now being erected on the southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoist-ways. For terms and particulars inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 45 Centre-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 338 Broadway. The first lot is 200x26 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Worth-st., and a hall-way on Morgan-st. Have been occupied for the last six years by E. V. Haughwout, Glass and Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 338 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY AND basement brick house No. 140 West 47th-st., near Broadway, having hot and cold water and gas throughout, with bath and other modern improvements, and a large yard; convenient to cars and stages. A very desirable house and cheap rent, viz: $480. Also, the furniture (rosewood and mahogany) for sale at half its value, for cash. Inquire on the premises without delay.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 230 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 206 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILBOODY, No. 18 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES, Nos. 145, 163 and 165 East 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. These houses are high stoop, brown stone, basement, and have all the modern improvements. Inquire of ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., or of Mrs. NICHOLLS, No. 161 East 39th-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician (the house and situation are desirable). Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 19 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 99 West 33d-st., containing 11 rooms, marble mantels, gas fixtures, all in perfect order. Rent to a responsible tenant $360; possession immediately. Inquire of P. F. SMITH, No. 26 Warren-st., or of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,120 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house No. 27 Schermerhorn-st., between Court and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn; rent $400 per annum, including handsome gas fixtures and heater. Address No. 106 Wall-st., Box No. 2,512.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 16 WALKER-ST., 50 by 21 feet; it is in a good location for any kind of business, or for a dining saloon, or for a tailor's or clothing store; a good show window. Apply to M. DORAN, on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY and basement brick house, 20x50. Lot 25x100, desirably situated in Henry-st., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. For particulars inquire or address F. W. BOKEE, No. 67 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 9th st., between 5th and 6th-avs; rent $1,200; possession given immediately. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class three-story brick house, No. 97 West 20th-st. has been painted throughout and put in perfect order. Rent $280 per annum and Croton tax. Apply to U. HENDRICKS, No. 77 Broad-st.

PARK-ROW STORE TO LEASE.—THE modern built five story store, No. 20, opposite the fountain, to let, with front and rear entrances, hoistway, &c., &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NIAGARA FALLS, ON THE CANADIAN SIDE—About 12 acres of land, situated directly opposite Goat Island, and near Table Rock, commanding a splendid view of the Horse-Shoe and American Falls, and up and down Niagara River. As there is no place in the civilized world that can compare with Niagara Falls, for the wonderful beauty and magnificence of its scenery, this property is one of the finest situations in the world for a gentleman's country-seat. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE FOR SALE OR exchange for City property, at Nyack, on the west side of the Hudson, 26 miles from the City of New-York by steamboat or by Railroad, known as the old Conklin Place, containing seven acres of land, all in a state of cultivation, part of which is laid out beautifully; very good house and out-houses and a great variety of fruit. The place must be seen to be appreciated. For particulars apply to T. J. CROWEN, No.

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POLITICAL.

Political Movements in New-Jersey—Troubles—The Americanists—Col. Wall—Anti-Administration Sentiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

Politics in New-Jersey is just now in a very troubled State. There is neither union nor harmony to be found in any of the parties. The Opposition have resolved back again into the abnormal condition they were before their organization three years ago. Then the broken fragments that had fallen off from the high table-lands of the old Whig and Democratic organizations floated together, forming one immense political berg, in contact with which the old Democratic ship was so injured that she was compelled to put into port for repairs. But now the berg has split into three fragments, all widely afloat upon the political sea, and each important for mischief. We have now what troubled the Republican organization, composed of most of the talent and respectability of the old Whig organization. Then the Americans proper, whose object is to hold the balance of power, so that, in the event of success by union they may be enabled to regulate an equitable division of the spoils. And then there is the rag-tag and bob-tail, a mere handful called the Straight-outs, led now by Com. STOCKTON. This amphibious politician, sometimes on land and sometimes in water, whose appearance in the political sea is looked for with as much curiosity as mariners look for the appearance of the great sea-serpent: with his back above water, sometimes off Nahant, sometimes as far south as the Bahamas, and sometimes playing amid the icebergs of Labrador—this remarkable political sea-serpent has appeared again, and this time off Camden. But to drop the metaphorical and descend to the literal; at a meeting of what is called the Straight-outs at Camden recently, the Commodore delivered himself of one of his peculiar speeches, in which he bitterly denounced the Democrats and their leader, BUCHANAN, (BUCHANAN having earned this by giving his son a mission;) said "the Democracy was a figment, the Republicans a fragment, and the great American Party a fixed fact." Now, what he meant to convey by this brilliant sentence no one can tell, unless he intended to let us know that the great fixed fact was in a lamentable fix, which it really is. But all such gasconading is simply ridiculous. The truth is, there is not independence enough in the whole American organization, Straight-outs or Straight-ins, call them as you please, to swear by. They are the camp-followers of the Republican Party, who follow the main army for the plunder. When the election comes they will be swallowed by the Republicans. It will be the treaty of Villafranca over again—the Republicans, like the French, taking all the credit of the fight and all the honor and glory.

I am no prophet, nor the son of one; but in the coming contest the Americans will again fraternize with the Republicans, and when the spoils come to be demanded, it will be the re-enactment of the fable of the fox and the stork again. The fox got a bone in his throat, and, under promise of a great reward, the foolish stork was induced to put his long bill down Reynard's throat and extract it; when it was done the poor stork asked for his reward, and was told, "You ought to have been thankful I did not bite your head off." And so you may rest assured will it be with this silly stork of Americanism.

As for the unfortunate Democracy, they are in a much more lamentable condition than their opponents. That political "old man of the sea," BUCHANAN, has pressed even more severely on the shoulders of the New-Jersey Democratic Sinbad than in any other part of the Union. The men who stood by him, and fought his battle in 1856—such as THOMSON, WALL, Gen. WRIGHT and PORTS—he has treated with contumely and insult; while those who have studiously insulted him, he has rewarded with the spoils. And yet he has not a friend; those he so basely used despise him; and even those who have received his favors look upon him with contempt. Some one was running Col. WALL here the other day about his being defeated for a mission, when the Colonel very naively replied, "That BUCHANAN's friends were getting so infernally scarce on this side the water that he could not afford to send any of them abroad, and, therefore, he very prudently took to sending his enemies."

The feeling against BUCHANAN is so strong amongst the Democracy that either SKELTON or Gov. VROOM will be nominated—either of which nominations may be looked upon as a triumph of Anti-Lecomptonism, and BUCHANAN's old friends will secretly rejoice in just such a result.

SCOUT.

EDUCATIONAL.

Normal School Teachers' Association.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TARRYTOWN, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.

The Association was called to order at 7½ o'clock. The Committee on Nomination of Officers reported, recommending that the list of officers of the last year be reelected. The report was accepted, and the same officers were reelected.

ADDRESS BY EX-GOVERNOR BOUTWELL.

At 8 o'clock Ex-Governor Geo. S. BOUTWELL was introduced as the Speaker for the evening. He spoke of the results of the training of teachers in the Normal Schools of Massachusetts.

The credit of establishing Normal Schools in Massachusetts is due to *two men*—HORACE MANN and EDMUND DWIGHT, one of whom furnished the literary capital and the other the pecuniary means, in connection with funds granted by the Legislature.

The first two schools were established at Barre and Lexington. One was removed to Westfield, and the other to Framingham. *There are two others now*; one at Bridgewater and the other at Salem. The City of Boston has one of its own. *These schools have* gradually increased in number, and there are now 450 or 475 members. Of these, a large proportion are females. Mr. BOUTWELL said he looked forward to the time when women would be employed in the High Schools; but, above all, the time will come when they can teach children. Where thorough training in the elements is wanting nothing can compensate for it. The Normal School that fails to fit teachers to teach the alphabet fails of its whole duty. The theory of Normal Schools must be adhered to—that its business is to teach teachers how to teach. This is to be the theory only, and it must be assumed that every one who enters the School is prepared in scholastic subjects to teach already, and need only be taught in the art of teaching. To teach any subject, in the best way even, is not the best method of teaching how to teach. There should be an opportunity, on the part of the teachers of Normal Schools, to exercise their inventive powers, and to call forth those of their pupils.

There are two chief characteristics of Normal Schools from which the teacher derives power. The *first* is that the teacher *enters the School for a fixed and definite purpose.* All are there for the express *object of preparing themselves for teaching.* The result is that every exercise is attended to with reference to one object.

The second characteristic is, that the principal has a direct, personal influence over every individual. To illustrate the want of such personal influence, Mr. B. referred to the Reform School at Westboro', Mass., where, as he said, the Superintendent could have no direct influence over each one of the five or six hundred boys collected there. He thought it far better to have the Normal Schools multiplied in their number than to have very large institutions; for if one fails utterly, others may remain and preserve their influence; whereas if one large one fails the whole system for the State is gone.

If any branches are to be neglected in the Normal Schools, they should be the higher ones, so called; the languages and something of the mathematics; something of history may be omitted also. Normal Schools should attempt no more of history than to show how it may be taught in the best way, to strip it of some of its false glosses. It should be taught with reference to its philosophy, and the bearing which certain events have on other events.

One difficulty, in regard to which there has been more complaint than anything else, in Massachusetts, is want of power to govern. This power is, to a great extent, the gift of God. When you have a person who has not much natural power to influence others and govern them, he is not fitted to become a teacher. In reply to questions as to the success of Normal School teachers in Massachusetts, as compared with others, of those who answered, there were 14 Committees who had preferred them and 11 who did not. But, after all, the fact that a person has been a member of a Normal School, should not be considered as positive evidence of ability to teach. Every one should be judged by his actual ability and by no other test. We should look more to the Bible than we are accustomed to do. It furnishes in poetry and prose the best exercises in reading. We ought to inculcate, especially in Normal Schools, the system of *self-government*; for persons who, at the age of sixteen, cannot or will not govern themselves, ought to be told that they cannot govern others, and therefore are not *proper candidates for the office of* a teacher.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The meeting of the Association was opened this morning, with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. WIMER, of St. Louis. After an animated discussion on papers previously presented, a paper was read by Mr. JOHN OAKEY, of Ohio, on the questions "To what extent can the art of teaching be taught in the Normal Schools? second, What are the best methods of doing this?"

To understand the nature and scope of the teachers' duties, in the first great question to be settled. The importance of this subject is in proportion to the importance of man in comparison with matter.

Mr. OAKEY said strongly, that if we have a theory which we never expect to reach, the theory is wrong. But there are principles which can be applied with as much certainty in the art of teaching and in the control and education of mind, as any principle in chemistry can be applied. There is a science of education, separate from all other sciences, and it is practical.

The art of teaching cannot be best taught by teaching the sciences themselves, nor attempting to grind out teachers on a certain prescribed plan. Some get it into their heads that there are certain modes which all must adopt; hence the teacher puts off himself and puts on his model. All true teaching differs from this second-hand article as the sun does from its own rays. The teacher must enter the field of his conflict in his own armor, and teach his own thoughts, not another's. Where shall he get them? He manufactures them. The ore may be brought from a distant mine, but the metal must be potated by himself. Then, to make teachers they must teach, as to make a good accountant he must use the journal and ledger.

There is no such thing as a science of teaching; there is such a thing as an art of teaching, and such a thing as a science of education. Mr. OAKEY was surprised to hear so much said on the subject of instruction and so little on the subject of study. We recite too much. Just as soon as a pupil learns a thing, he should learn to tell it. The model school is an indispensable appendage of the Normal School. It combines acquisition and use—the application of the principle of want and supply. Mr. O. spoke very earnestly as to the great purpose of education. It ought not to result in shortening life and lessening enjoyment here; but educated men ought to live longer than others, and enjoy more physically, as well as mentally and morally. We have excessive system and classification, and we have an arrangement like placing machines to fit the pupil to the course. When the true idea of education is received, every fifty scholars will have half a score of pupil teachers.

The next matter was the reading of a paper from Mr. RICHARD EDWARDS, of St. Louis, by Dr. WIMER, of Trenton, as Mr. EDWARDS was not present. The subject of the paper was: "On the courses of Study best suited to the objects of American Normal Schools."

The reading of the papers was followed by some very interesting and important statements by Mr. CAMP, of the Connecticut Normal School, and by Mr. PHELPS, the Principal of the New-Jersey Normal School, particularly with reference to the importance of connecting Model with Normal Schools. Each of the above gentleman stated the courses pursued at their respective institutions, and each of them gave their emphatic testimony in favor of such a union.

During the first part of the afternoon session, a considerable time was spent in a general questioning of members with regard to particular points of interest with reference to the methods of conducting particular exercises, and especially as to the manner of teaching persons how to govern schools, and how to give moral instruction in the most effectual and profitable manner.

Messrs. PHELPS of New-Jersey, WICKERSHAM of Pennsylvania, BIGELOW, EMERSON and DICKINSON of Massachusetts, CRANE of Ohio, CAMP of Connecticut, and others, and each of the States represented here by persons connected with Normal Schools, were called on for a report of the condition of their several schools, and to state their peculiarities. The session, until 6 o'clock, was thus employed in a very interesting manner.

Interesting from Venezuela.

RUMORED CHANGE OF CABINET—PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION, &c.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

CARACAS, Sunday, July 31, 1859.

I avail myself of the departure of the bark *Thos. Bullett*, from Puerto Cabello, to-morrow, for your port, to give you an account of the most important events transpired since my last, in this distracted and ruined country, that cannot be saved from a complete dissolution unless some foreign power undertakes to set it aright.

Previous to the departure of Gen. PAEZ for New-York, Gen. CASTRO appointed a Cabinet of the most prominent men in the Liberal Party, which naturally alarmed the former, and induced him to leave the country. The new Administration is certainly composed of very honorable persons, and was welcomed by the honest people of the Republic, as it was expected that the insurgents, who all belong to the same party, would be satisfied with this triumph and lay down their arms, thus restoring the country to peace. The Liberal Cabinet, or, in fact, the President, immediately granted a general amnesty, appointing, at the same time, emissaries of peace, to treat with the revolutionists, that have received them with scorn and contempt, certain as they are of their final success, while others, after recruiting men, horses and cattle, under the authority of the Government, without even mentioning the object of their mission, joined the rebels, proclaiming also federation, which is their ensign, though the principal end of the revolution is to overthrow CASTRO, who betrayed the Liberal Party in March, 1858, and now again betrayed the party he joined at that time.

According to the new Constitution, the people elect directly the President, who, notwithstanding, has the whole militia in the country at his command, and through the officers appointed by him chooses himself or his successor without regard to the popular vote, thus nullifying the will of the people, that can only succeed by recourse to arms, which is the sole cause to keep up the revolution. Were they certain to have a free use of their electoral rights, undoubtedly peace could be restored; but the ambitious desire of an appointment is of more influence in the mind of the actual President *pro tempore* than the tranquillity and prosperity of his country.

Yesterday it was rumored that the President was about to appoint a new cabinet. Up to this hour nothing certain is known, and it is not likely that CASTRO will change his administration; as in the oligarch party, no one is willing to serve under him. Threatened by such a powerful revolution, in the same political section he could not find men more satisfactory to the insurgents than the present incumbents. Quite on the contrary, it is hourly expected that the Government, joining the insurgents, will proclaim the federation; and if not, the city will, and compel CASTRO to resign. A Provisional Government is already formed, with Gen. FALCON at the head of the Executive power. In consequence of the alarmed and menacing state of the city, the Government have called out all the militia and ordered *the stores to be closed, but, fearing that when once* armed they would turn against the Administration, Gen. CASTRO deemed it prudent to allow them to return to their homes, though large groups are lounging in every public square, and it is almost certain that *in my next I will have to report the overthrow of CASTRO* and many sanguinary deeds.

Gen. FALCON, on the 24th, disembarked a few miles below Puerto Cabello, with some three hundred men and a thousand muskets. He immediately joined the faction of Gen. GUZMAN, and with some reinforcements from Valencia, commanded by LARRAZAR, a sugar-planter, expect to take possession of the port, which is well barricaded, and the two main streets, protected with six pieces of artillery, but with no one to manage them properly. The Dominican Means, who, as I informed you in my previous correspondence, assassinated and robbed several peaceable citizens, has left the ranks of Gen. GUZMAN, and fled to parts unknown, with about two thousand dollars and some very valuable jewelry that he took from his victims.

Passports are again necessary to travel in the country, (notwithstanding that the late Constitution abolished said requite,) and those without this document are considered conspirators, and dealt with as such.

All the Foreign Consuls residing at Cuidad-Bolivar have addressed a note to the Government, under their respective seals, stating that the object of the present revolution is murder and plunder, and requesting the Government to protect their lives and *interests with a man-of-war; but as the only two ves*sels, with one gun each, that the Government has, are now protecting Puerto Cabello, they will have to look out for themselves, though there is no immediate danger in that part of the country, now that Gen. GERARDO MONEGAS is dead.

Not wishing to make this too long, I shall now make the *following resume*:

"Every town in the Republic, with the exception of Coro and Maracaibo, is in a *complete* state of revolt; the Government penniless and unable to put down the revolution, that meets with more adherents every day, well provided with money and ammunition; thus the consequence must be, the federation of the Republic and fall of Castro.

In this case, Gamez will turn commissioner and again join the Paez party, to keep the country in an everlasting state of revolution. As it is at present all prospects of recovery are hopeless, and we may, at once, declare that Venezuela, like Mexico, will never enjoy the benefits of peace, nor be regarded as a nation of civilized people. BOLIVAR's dying words, "*Union, union, o la anarquia os devorara.*" ("Union, union, or anarchy will devour you,") are realized.

The Railroad between Caracas and Petare, contracted by a New-York Company, is progressing rapidly, and will, undoubtedly, pay handsomely. The distance is only nine miles, and as the turnpike is a straight line and as level as a floor, it is only necessary to lay the rails, which have been imported from England. Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the capital stock of the Company, the Government having subscribed to five hundred shares.

§ THE FILLIBUSTERS.—We have satisfied ourself that the rumors of a current effort to organize a gang of filibusters for another raid on Nicaragua is wholly untrue, and that it has its origin simply in the desire of steamship parties to prevent, by hook or by crook, the proposed speedy reopening of the Nicaragua route under the Van Dyke-Wallace contract with Nicaragua, and the contract recently made by the Post-Office Department with Mr. JEAMSON. The object of starting the story is to alarm the Nicaraguan Government to the extent of procuring action on its part calculated to prevent American passengers from *crossing their Isthmus. A more sweeping falsehood* was never published than this story to which we refer above. However, its promulgation at this time is in fair keeping with the general policy long pursued by those interested in perpetuating a monopoly of the *transportation of passengers to and from California* by steamship.—*Washington Star, Aug. 17.*

The statistics relating to the trade of Montreal show a very large increase in the imports for the first six months of 1859, and, under the new tariff, a large proportionate increase in the revenue, amounting to over $600,000. The increase is remarkable as taking on almost every article of importation, molasses being the only exception of any consequence. On many articles of luxury even the increase is very considerable.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Guthrie, a Newark physician, in a lecture delivered before the Newark Medical Association, on Wednesday evening, had the courage to face the Jerseymen with the following statement: "Although he claimed to be a Jerseyman, he never believed, would express the opinion that there was but one location possible from the position and circumstance to properly protect New-York, Newark and adjacent cities, as well as the entire exposed coast of New-Jersey, and that after a careful survey and study of its topography, he was convinced that *Sandy Hook*; and he further expressed a desire that Commissioners might be appointed by the States of New Jersey and New-York to attain what the sanitary interests, as well as those of commercial intercourse demand." The Newark *Mercury*, which makes this report, does not state that any violence was offered to the doctor.

There is a very pretty quarrel just now between Monseigneur Fitzpatrick, Roman Catholic Bishop of Sandwich, C. W., and his flock. He is accused of hatred to the Irish, forming the great mass of his congregation; of having used deception to induce the Pope to change the seat of the diocese from London to Sandwich; and of having swindled the church and appropriated money belonging to it. To these charges the Bishop replies; with regard to the pecuniary accusation, he shows that the diocese is in debt to him £2,316, a deficit accumulated in three years. He denounces his flock for refusing to pay the forced contribution levied at the doors of the church, and threatens to excommunicate the offenders.

The health of Theodore Parker is improving. A letter from him, received at Boston a day or two since, states that he still remained at Montrieux, in Switzerland, and had as companions several members of the Apthorp family of Boston, who had been residents of the place for about two years. Mr. PARKER's cough had nearly disappeared, though a slight cold caught during a journey upon the Lake had retarded his recovery. His friends are encouraged to believe that he will ultimately return to this country a well man.

The Newcastle (Eng.) *Daily Chronicle* says that a well-known banker lately observed that several of his clerks had adorned themselves with mustaches. He called into his private room all the moustached, and said, "Gentlemen, I have no wish to interfere with your private amusements or hobbies, but I must insist upon the moustaches being off in business hours. After 8 P. M. indulge your hobbies, if you choose."

The Easton (Penn.) *Express* states that Mr. Clemens, who recently fought a duel with O. Jennings Wise, while visiting his brother, a physician in Easton, underwent an operation for the removal of a piece of bone shattered by Wise's ball. The bone was quite large, and with it was removed a portion of the ball discharged by his opponent, which had been embedded in the bone.

The Marquis Iatistico, accompanied by the Marquis Incontri, has arrived in London from Italy. The Marquis is the nobleman who advised the abdication of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, on the morning of his flight, as a means of saving the Lorraine dynasty. It is understood that he has arrived on a mission from the Tuscan Government.

The Congregational Society of Simsbury, Conn., made Tuesday, Aug. 16, a sort of *fete* day, in honor of their venerable pastor, the Rev. Allen McLean, who has just completed the fiftieth year of his ministry over the church. The day was made one of a general reunion and pleasant congratulations.

The accomplished soprano, Mrs. Bostwick, of this City, during a recent pleasure trip to the Lake Superior and Green Bay regions, gave two concerts in the wilderness north of Lake Michigan. Her audience was principally composed of Menomee Indians and Half-breeds.

Mr. Benson J. Lossing, of Poughkeepsie, has received a commission from the publishers of the London *Art Journal*, to prepare sketches of scenes on the Hudson, from its source to its mouth, and has left Poughkeepsie on an expedition to the headwaters of the river, to begin the work.

A tramping jour. printer arriving at Cincinnati the other day, and out of sorts as usual, invested the remnants of his money in a lottery ticket which drew three thousand dollars. He settled his bills and went home satisfied.

A piece of plate of the value of 100 guineas has been voted by the London Committee of Spanish-American Bondholders to Mr. F. D. Orme, C. B., for his services on behalf of the Venezuelan bondholders.

A number of Royal Academicians have presented a gold pencil-case to Mr. Maclise as a sign of congratulation and admiration of the finished drawings of his great cartoon in the New Palace of Westminster.

The friends of the late Rev. John M. Peck, D. D., in St. Louis, are about to erect a monument to his memory at Bellefontaine Cemetery, where his remains were interred about a year since.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite *City Hall, New-York.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 18.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	100½	100 Harlem R. R. P.	35
16,000 Missouri St. 6s	83½	100 do	35½
2,000 E. T. & M. Ba. Ex.	72	100 do	35¾
1,000 Bud. R. R. 2d M.	72	100 do	35¾
5,000 Harr. 2d M. Bs	82	200 do	35¾
1,000 Goshen Br. Bs	50	200 do	35½
10 Metropol. Bank	101	200 Ch. & R. I. & P.	67½
5 Continental Bank	90	100 do	67¾
50 Del. & H. C. Co.	80¾	100 do	68
100 Penn. Coal Co	81½	100 do	68½
25 do	82	100 Reading Rail'd	43¾
25 Pacific M. S. Co	73	100 do	43¾
100 Red River R.	60	100 do	43½
10 N. Y. Central R.	71¼	200 do	43¾
200 do	71¾	200 Mich. So. & N. I. G.	21¾
600 do	72½	100 do	21¾
100 do	71¾	100 do	21¾
200 do	71¾	200 do	21¾
700 do	71¾	100 do	21¾
1000 do	71¾	400 do	21¾
400 do	71¾	200 do	22
200 do	71¾	100 Panama R. R.	120
25 do	71¾	300 Gal. & Chi. R.	85
100 do	71¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	20¾
150 do	71¾	300 do	20¾
20 Ill. Central R.	64½	25 do	20¾
300 do	64		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Tennessee 6s '90.	61¾	150 N. Y. Central R.	71¾
5,000 Missouri 6s, &c.	82	do	71¾
25,000 Virginia 6s	89¾	100 do	71¾
10 000 do	89¾	30 do	71¾
10 000 do	90	200 do	71¾
50 Pac. Mail S. Co	74	100 do	71¾
100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. R.	21¾	700 do	71¾
200 do	21¾	25 Panama Railroad	115
100 do	22	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	68¾
100 do	21¾	do	68¾
100 do	21½	do	68¾

THURSDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

The Stock Exchange manifests increased firmness to-day, and although the sales are not very large, *nor the outside orders, as yet*, very marked, the speculative tendency is to higher prices, particularly on the Railway Share List. New-York Central continues in the lead, and sold largely this afternoon at 71¾ for the reopening of transfers on Saturday, 20th, and subsequently on the Street 71¾ ₱ cent. was paid. The August traffic is understood to be on the increase, and at good prices, the pleasure travel alone swelling the receipts handsomely above the result the same month last year. The earnings then were $538,000. The friends of the line look this season for $600,000@$620,000. The next strongest Stocks were Galena and Rock Island. Sales of the former at 65 ₱ cent. The traffic on the line the second week in August is reported by telegraph $20,883, against $21,787 same week last year. Rock Island brought 62½, cash, and 62¾, on time. Michigan Southern Guarantsed rose to 22½, partly on account of the scarcity of the Stock on the Street, to relieve maturing contracts. *The first two weeks in* August gave the line $29,383, against $31,636 same *weeks last year. The Shares of the Toledo Com*pany rose to 20½@¾. The traffic the second week *in August, we have by telegraph*, as $12,495, against $12,539 same week last season. All these partial returns show a gradual improvement on the comparisons in July, and are regarded as favorable signs of what is to come in September and October. Michigan Central Shares improved to 43 ₱ cent., and Reading rose to 43½@43¾ ₱ cent.

The following are the figures of the Road for eight months of the fiscal year:

	1859.	1858.
Received from Coal	$164,325 50	$220 449 81
Received from Merchandise	39,894 69	23,612 06
Received from Travel, &c.	21,791 53	27,393 85
Total	$248,041 72	$267,454 64
Transp'n and all charges	127,000 97	120 267 97
Net profit for the month	$121 037 65	$137,187 67
Net prof. for previous 7 mos.	614,619 21	510,353 43
Total net prof. for 8 mos.	$735,656 86	$645,540 50

The shares of the Panama Company were steady at 115 ₱ cent. The friends of the Company feel quite sure that the recent appropriation in aid of the new line of steamers to Aspinwall will be highly remunerative, as they are deemed to be essential to the freight business of the Road, which has never been adequately served by the Roberts' connection to cease on 1st October. The Pacific Mail shares fluctuated 75@74, and again 75 ₱ cent. at the close. State Securities were firm, and the advices from London by the *Asia* such as to keep the prices steady, if not to advance them. Of the Pennsylvania State Debt, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* remarks:

"The Treasurer of the Commonwealth advertises for $280,000 worth of Pennsylvania fives. The diminution of the State debt progresses quietly and steadily at the rate of about $1,000,000 per annum. The interest is paid regularly, without borrowing or the slightest financial difficulty, and we mention the fact to remind our readers of the beneficial effect of the sale of the Public Works, about which interested parties raised such a clamor. In getting rid of those Public Works the Commonwealth threw off the heaviest load it had ever been called on to bear."

The market for Money is without any new feature, and the Foreign Exchanges for Saturday have scarcely opened, though we hear of sellers both at 60 days and short sight, at the decline of Tuesday; 60 days on London 110@110¼ ₱ cent. The shipments of Bar Gold and Mexican Silver, arranged for the steamers on Saturday, amount thus far to $750,000@$900,000.

The financial advices by the *Asia* from Liverpool, Aug. 6, were delivered early this afternoon. They report the English Funds 95¼@95⅝, and an active Discount market in London at 2½ ₱ cent., the Bank rate, and in some instances out doors at 3 ₱ cent. The Cotton trade active at Liverpool, and healthy at Manchester. The Bank of France has reduced the rate of Discount to 3½ ₱ cent., heretofore ruling at 4 ₱ cent. In American Stocks in London sales of Illinois Central shares at 66½ and 68, sterling money, asked at the close. The Bonds have further advanced to 80½, sterling money. State Stocks in good demand. Some additional sales of United States five's of 1874, at 93 ₱ cent., and Panama 7 ₱ cents, in continued demand and scarce.

In SATTERTHWAITE'S London Circular, of Aug. 5, the following reference is made to American Securities:

"The transactions during the past week in American Securities have been of an unimportant character, and confined chiefly to purchases of the various States' Stocks, and the best class of Railroad Bonds. There has been a good inquiry for Illinois Construction Bonds, from 80 to 81. Shares remain steady at 34 to 35, scarcely a bargain in them being recorded.

Consols close 95½ for Money and Account."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 3d of August, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£8,322,239	Increase £304,932
Other deposits	14,261,004	Decrease 556,772
Rest	2,946,125	Increase 35,927
Government Securities	11,306,573	Increase £37,892
Other Securities	17,600,057	Increase 350,661
Notes unemployed	8,889,920	Decrease 582,760

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,311,820, being an increase of £470,805, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,330,336, showing a decrease of £132,264 when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS, WEEK ENDING AUG 5.

	For Money.			For Account.		
July.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 30	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Aug.						
Mon. 1	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Tues. 2	94¾	95	95	94¾	95	95
Wed. 3	94¾	95¼	95	95	95¼	95
Thur. 4	94¾	95	95	94¾	95	95
Fri. 5	94¾	95¾	95¾	94¾	95¾	95¾

The injunction granted some days ago against the payment of the 3 ₱ cent. declared by the New-York and New-Haven managers on what they arbitrarily register as "genuine," is understood to have been on a bill of discovery filed by UNDERWOOD & SON as to *how* and upon what principles the distinction between the shares was arrived at. The evidence disclosed is to the effect that the *expert* in book-keeping, who was clothed at the time with plenary and absolute powers, and against whose decisions every reasonable protest was then made, was by no means sure of his own ground. And it also appears by other proof that the stock ledger was overdrawn long before the initial date from which he started. The issue unwisely made five years ago by the Directors of the Company, under legal advice interested to make a costly legal squabble instead of bringing about an equitable compromise, is thus fairly reopened, and it is to be hoped that the self-constituted "genuine" shareholders may never pocket another dividend until the great wrong committed by their own President and Transfer Agent is in some fair *way assumed or compensated.*

CONSOLIDATION OF THE ERIE COMPANY.

$3,500,000 Fourth Mortgage at par	*$3,500,000*
1,500 000 for *all* contingent claims	1,500,000*
2,500,000 Common Bonds at 50 ₱ cent.	4,250,000
11,000,000 Common Stock at 25 ₱ cent.	2,750,000
Total Consolidated Share Capital	$12,000,000
First Mortgage, 1866	$3,000,000
Second Mortgage, 1859	4,000,000
Third Mortgage, 1883	6,000,000
Total Debt, all told	13,000,000
Total Cost	$25,000,000

* Including Mortgage Coupons to March, 1860.

We again republish the above, in order to make note of what is termed a *Fifth Mortgage*. Under this, it seems, that "Rights" have been granted *to convert* about $1,100,000 of the Common Bonds into a lien upon the property immediately behind the Fourth Mortgage. The consideration is that the holders subscribed in 1858, 50 ₱ cent. to the Fourth Mortgage. That is, a holder of $10,000 Common Bonds subscribed a like sum to the Fourth Mortgage, one-half by way of exchange of Bonds, and 50 ₱ cent. in cash, or floating debt, or overdue coupons. He is thus left with $5,000 Common Bonds, which, in contemplation of the possible bankruptcy of the concern, he is permitted to turn into a fifth lien, or to assign his "Right" to make the conversion of a like amount to a third party. When the President's last annual report was made, only a single bond of $1,000, and another of $500 had been issued, and, up to a very recent date, the whole issue was quite inconsiderable. The "Rights," however, exist, and, to avoid difficulty, the plan of consolidation would have to recognize this fact: to which, in full value of this Fifth lien, would make a difference of 5 ₱ cent. in scaling the Common Stock. Thus:

$3,500,000 Fourth Mortgage, at par	$3,500,000
1,100,000 Fifth Mortgage, at par	1,100,000
7,400,000 Common Bonds, at 50 ₱ cent.	3,700,000
11,000,000 Common Stock, at 20 ₱ cent.	2,200,000
1,500,000 Overdue Coupons, &c., at par	1,500,000
Total Consolidated Stock	$12,000,000
Add the Mortgages, as above	13,000,000
Total Stock and Debt	$25,000,000

The whole plan we understand to be the suggestion of a safe and common basis *for all concerned*, making no threats and appealing to no fears, to create a Consolidated Stock, which from its relation to the undoubted productive value of the property, and the moderate sum total of mortgages left upon it, shall, *at once*, assume a higher credit than any present class of Erie obligations, below the first mortgage, have recently enjoyed, or promise to enjoy in their existing shape. Thus the motive held out is purely one of profit and self-interest to all parties—beginning with the early *mortgages, representing $13,000,000, who are asked* to capitalize a single year's interest, already half due, unpaid and unavailable, in order to be assured that hereafter the whole Funded Debt of the Company is to be confined to their own mortgages, and no interference with the punctual payment of the interest permitted by the pressure of fourth or fifth liens or floating debt. Such interference was permitted last Spring even with the May coupon on the *first* mortgage, the April interest on the *fourth* mortgage coming in just before it. Other delays, growing out of the pressure of the same superincumbent mass of debt upon a small stock capital, have repeatedly taken place since the creation of the late mortgages. And these in turn have been equally compromised, in point of steady income, and damaged in market value from the same cause. The holders are therefore asked, but not commanded, to capitalize, not as their only alternative, but as a matter of profit and choice. A large number of them will do so, undoubtedly, on the proposed basis. If all do not come in at once, it need not change the basis; nor will it, if the productive value of the Road is not greatly overrated, be very long delayed. The same remarks apply with increased force to the Fifth lien. In reference to the Common Bonds, they would seem to be worth more in a Consolidated Stock at the rate of 50 ₱ cent. than at par on the basis of present Debt and Stock, under which, for the last year, only *half* the interest on the Common Bonds has been earned and *none* of it paid.

In remarking on the foregoing plan for consolidating all interests in the Erie Road, to the practical end that its future productive capacity, on the reduced basis of $25,000,000, may prove an anchor of security and punctuality to the early Mortgagees, and of certain and steady increase to the Consolidated Stockholders, we deem it proper to say that it differs wholly from the purpose of the late management, which is to assess the poor stockholders and common bondholders for over a million of dollars in ready cash, to relieve the present embarrassments of the concern, and after scaling the Stock down to 15 ₱ cent., leave the entire Mortgage incumbrance in fact, in its present shape. The reorganization is thus made to involve nearly twenty-nine millions, of which three-fifths will remain on mortgage. The following is said to be an outline of the President's experiment to relieve the shipwrecked property from the rocks upon which he has landed it at a plotage of $25,000 a year! We have *italicized* the passages which reflect the preëxisting fears of the administration as to what would be the end of their troubles, and their remaining high sense of the obligation of mortgage contracts, after failing to pay over, though confessedly earning the interest thereon. That they should now seem so very sacred as to forbid the idea of even *asking* the fourth and fifth classes to capitalize at par on a sure and paying basis, is not a little remarkable. And it will be still more so if a majority of the present directors, on the eve of a new election, and after being superseded in operating the Road by a General Receiver, should be found to indorse the following report to their constituents and creditors as the best that can be done for them in this great emergency.

"The continued decrease in the traffic of the country, consequent on the financial crisis of 1857 and the short crops of 1858, has at last, notwithstanding all the efforts of the directors and officers of the Company, brought about *the catastrophe so long feared.* The action of the creditors of the Company has forced it into the hands of a Receiver, there being no other means of preserving the property for the benefit of all the parties in interest.

The magnitude of the interests involved, the undoubted intrinsic value of the property, the imminent danger to the property if it be long in other hands than its owner's, render it imperatively necessary that the parties in interest should lose no time in making the necessary arrangements to extricate the property and franchises of the Company from legal control.

The directors of the Company deem it their duty to call the earnest attention of the Bond and Stockholders to the present crisis in the affairs of the Company. They would urge upon them to act promptly, so as to bring about an arrangement that will meet the approval of all, and avert the ruin which litigation would entail. In their opinion, the following plan is equitable to all the interests involved, and will therefore best attain the object in view:

Allow a decree of sale of the road, franchises and entire property of the Company to be entered in favor of the *Fifth Mortgage Bond